

FREEDOM, TRUTH, AND JUSTICE.

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RECRUITING SONG FOR THE IRISH BRIGADE.

BY MAURICE O'CONNELL.

Is there a youthful gallant here

On fire for fame—unfurling fear—

Who in the charge's mad career

On Erin's foe would fash his spear?

Come, let him wear the White Cockade,

And learn the soldier's glorious trade.

'Tis of such stuff a hero's made,

Then let him join the Bold Brigade.

Who scorns to own a Saxon Lord,

And toils to swell a stranger's hoard?

Who for rude blows or gibing word?

Would answer with the Freeman's sword?

Come, let him wear the White Cockade, &c.

Does Erin's foully slandered name

Suffice the cheek with generous shame—

Wouldn't right her wrongs—restore her fame?

(Come, then, the soldier's weapon claim—

Come, then, and wear the White Cockade, &c.

Come, free from bonds your fathers' faith,

Redeem its shrine from scorn and death.

The Hero's fame, the Martyr's death,

Will gild your life or crown your death.

Then, come, and wear the White Cockade, &c.

To drain the cup—with girls to toy,

The serf's vile soul with lilies may cloy.

But wouldn't thou taste a manly joy?

O! 'tis ours at Fontenoy!

Come, then, and wear the White Cockade, &c.

To many a fight thy fathers led,

Full many a Saxon's life-blood shed.

From these, at yet, no foe has fled.

Thou wilt not shame the glorious dead?

Then, come, and wear the White Cockade, &c.

O! come—for slavery, want, and shame,

We offer vengeance, freedom, fame.

With Monarchs, comrades rank to claim,

And, puller still, the Patriot's name!

O! come, and wear the White Cockade, &c.

And learn the soldier's glorious trade.

'Tis of such stuff a hero's made—

Then, come, and join the Bold Brigade.

THE SACRED HEART COLLEGE.—The first public examination of the students of the Sacred Heart College took place Tuesday evening, before a large and appreciative audience, including some fifty clergymen who had come from all parts of the State to attend the Catholic Provincial Council. Although the College was only started in January last, there are some seven hundred pupils in attendance, and those in the examination Tuesday evening showed a degree of proficiency truly surprising. The students are divided into three departments—primary, intermediate, and collegiate. A special feature is made of the commercial department, in which there are at present three classes. The subjects of examination Tuesday evening were arithmetic, mathematics and bookkeeping. The imperturbable good humor with which the students sought out, repeatedly, and corrected their errors in calculation was not the least pleasing feature in this trying ordeal. They showed a degree of proficiency in the art of bookkeeping by double entry which proved that both Brothers and students worked harmoniously together during three months—the short period since the organization of this important department. The exercises were interspersed with declamation, vocal and instrumental music. Masters Barry, Sheehan and Buckley, in declaiming, acquitted themselves most creditably. The band of St. Mary's College was in attendance, and the examination was relieved by a choice programme of vocal and instrumental music. Two choruses were especially melodious, and a beautiful solo by Master Owens, "Willie, Boy, Come Home," was loudly encored.

The public examination of the students will take place in the College Hall weekly until the close of the term, and if we may judge by the opening of Tuesday evening, everything augurs favorably of a brilliant future.

Book-keeping may be taught in a single lesson of three words—never lend them.

IRISH NEWS.

LORD ROSMORE, who met with an accident while riding at the Windsor races, died April 5th. The young nobleman was an officer in the Guards, and only twenty-three years old. He was head of the Monaghan family of Westmore, and succeeded his father in early childhood.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Head-Constable Daniel Leary, of Forkhill Constabulary, dropped dead on April 3d. He had been previously in good health.

A bill to amend the Acts relating to cattle disease in Ireland has been introduced by Sir M. Beach and the Attorney-General for Ireland. The object of the bill is to remove doubts that have arisen as to whether the Lord-Lieutenant has power under the Cattle Disease (Ireland) Act to cause a new rate to be made (for the defrayal of further expenses incurred in carrying out the Act) in those Poor Law Unions where a portion of the previous levy has been paid over to the treasurers of unions.

The Home Rulers have now determined to bring forward a motion in the House of Commons for release of the political prisoners, and it is contemplated to have a series of monster meetings in Ireland, and large English towns to adopt a memorial to the Queen.

At the Coachford Petty Sessions, recently, Mr. Richard Cross, the Clerk to the Magistrates, was charged by the police with a breach of the fishery laws. There was another summons against him for impeding the policeman in the discharge of his duty. A lad named Murphy, and a very young boy named Harrington were charged with aiding and abetting him. On the other hand, a policeman was charged with drawing his bayonet on Mr. Cross and assaulting him. The result of the hearing of the case was that, for the illegal fishing, Mr. Cross was fined 25 and costs. He was fined 10s. for impeding the constable.

The Dublin "Freeman" says:—We regret to announce the demise of James MacPherson, Esq., proprietor of the "Derry Standard." He had been ill for some time, and bore with great resignation a most painful and distressing complaint. Mr. MacPherson has passed away at a comparatively early age, generally regretted for his many good qualities.

The body of Rev. Mr. Collier, a Roman Catholic clergyman, aged about 60 years, and who had been suspended from officiating for some time, was found on the 6th of April in the Dublin Royal Canal under circumstances leading to the belief that he had committed suicide. There were no marks of violence on the body. It is stated that deceased, who was lately of unsteady mind, was brother to a former chaplain to the forces in the Crimea, and at present parish priest of Avoca.

The Lord Chancellor has admitted the following claims to vote for representative peers for Ireland:—The Earl of Mayo, The Earl of Lisburn, Lord Curragh and Lord Rosmore. Lord Rosmore having died since the claim was made, another election will be necessary in his place.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Meath:—James Cullen, of Lisacart Castle, Navan, Esq.; Bartholomew Ennis, of Cellar Place, Nobber, Esq.

An outrage of a serious character was committed on the night of the 12th ult., at Clifden, County Galway. About 12 o'clock at night some unknown party attacked the Catholic church, broke in the windows, smashed the pews, and stole the chalice and other sacred vessels.

Mr. WILLIAM SULLIVAN, brother of the Right Hon. Edward Sullivan, Member of the House of Commons, has been appointed to the office of Second Assistant in the Record and Writ Office, Dublin, at a salary of £800 per annum.

Among recent Parliamentary papers is a return concerning the statistics of Irish constituencies. From the tables presented to the House of Commons, it appears that the valuation of Parliamentary boroughs in Ireland amounts to £1,916,024. The population in 1871 numbered 862,146 persons, showing an increase of more than 80,000 since the last census. The total number of electors on the register amounts to 52,683, and the number of representatives for such boroughs is 39.

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, on the 30th ult., resumed their deliberations upon the alleged misconduct of Professor Haughton in charging Lord Cairns with using the University as a pocket borough, and his refusal to give an explanation when called to account for the statement. Dr. Haughton was in attendance, and after hearing his vindication, the Board formally expressed their disapproval of his conduct. It is stated that the Professor will appeal from the decision to the visitors, who happen to be Lord Cairns and Sir Joseph Napier.

An animal, supposed to be a wolf, which during the past three months has destroyed upwards of 200 sheep, was recently shot by the Rev. Edward Magennis, Catholic curate of Kilmore, while in the act of eating a goose which he had seized. The small white animal, supposed to be a cub, which was always seen in his company, has escaped.

An outbreak of disease has occurred in the neighborhood of Carrick-on-Suir among cattle and pigs.

On April 6th, several workers of the Home Rule Confederation through Great Britain held inquiries into the conduct of such of the representatives who, previously pledging themselves in favor of a domestic legislature for Ireland, voted against Mr. Butt's amendment. The accounts are generally satisfactory. It is rumored also that the Irish in Manchester are going to give a banquet to Mr. Butt soon after the end of the session; the rumor is likely to be realized. Much sympathy is expressed for the political prisoners, and indignation is felt at the manner in which Mr. Disraeli treated the deputation.

On the motion of Mr. Butt, at a recent Parliamentary session, returns were ordered of all sums paid out of public moneys on account of damages or costs recovered in any action against Colonel Hillier, the Deputy Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, or against any other officer of the Royal Irish Constabulary, specifying the name of the plaintiff and defendant, the amount paid for damages and costs, and the fund out of which the amount was paid.

On St. Patrick's Day, eight pews in the Toomevara Chapel, County Tipperary, were disposed of by auction, and realized an average of eleven guineas each. The proceeds will be appropriated to the adornment of the interior of the church, which is a very handsome structure.

The Augustinian Fathers are about to open a seminary in Drogheda. On the 24th of March, the Norwegian bark *Magolia*, from Minitland, Mexico, with a cargo of mahogany, to Queenstown, was wrecked at Ballyheige Bay, Kerry.

On the night of March 29th, a mail guard named John Dixon arrived at Longford by down train at 11 o'clock, and shortly afterwards, on proceeding through the town, he was assaulted by some unknown parties. In the melee Dixon was stabbed and cut about the head, face, and throat no less than thirty-six times. An engine-driver named Leonard who was with him at the time is in custody.

Mr. HENRY PRICE, Governor of Kilmalsham jail, died in Dublin on the 27th of March, aged 64 years.

On the 29th of March, a fire broke out in the workshop adjoining the still-house (in the distillery of Messrs. Roe & Co., Thomas street, Dublin), but it was put out before any serious injury had been done.

FRANCIS JOHN POWER, Esq., J. P., Manager of the National Bank in Dublin, died, at that city on March 27th. He was buried on the 30th.

The application by the Portadown, Dunganstown, and Omagh Junction Railway Company, to the Board of Railways, to abandon the branch line constructed by them from Ballynagart to Aghnacloy, has been favorably entertained by the Board of Trade, who authorize the said company to cease working the branch in question. By Act of the 12th June, 1861, the company were empowered to make the extension now abandoned, at an expense of £75,000 in new shares, and a loan on mortgage of a sum not exceeding £24,000.

These numerous friends of Mr. Daniel Slattery will learn with deep regret that his death took place on the 1st ult., under circumstances which must add to their sorrow. He was an active part in the affairs of March '67, the failure of which weighed so heavily upon his mind that it became necessary to have him placed in the Grangegorman Lunatic Asylum, where he died. Mr. Slattery devoted many years of his life to the national cause, and throughout all the trials and perils of the crisis he stood faithful to his trust, never wavering in his hope and enthusiasm. He was one of the men engaged to fit up the office of the *Irish People* when that journal was about to be started.

A YOUNG MAN of much promise, Captain Conway, of Union Jack, was accidentally drowned on the 3d ult., at Perth, in Scotland, while getting on board his vessel.

The venerable and respected parish priest of Carlow-Graigue, the Rev. James Maher, died on the 2d ult. The deceased clergyman had attained an advanced age. He was uncle to his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin.

On the 24th of March, Mr. O'Driscoll, a member of the Skibbereen Board of Guardians, was fined £5 by the Skibbereen magistrates for destroying a voting paper, filled up in favor of his opponent, Mr. Sullivan, during the contest in the electoral division for which he has been returned.

CALDER GOING, Esq., J. P., Traverton, James Poe, Esq., and John D. O'Bryan, Esq., were, on the 26th of March, re-elected chairman, vice chairman, and deputy chairman respectively of Nenagh Union.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—On the 6th ult., in Cork, a man named Dan came by his death under shocking circumstances. He was employed in Mr. Ahern's mill, and while engaged in putting a band on a wheel was seized by the hand and carried round by it for half a dozen revolutions. He was extricated by a companion, but had received such injuries that he died shortly after his admission to the North Infirmary.

FIRE BRIGADE FOR CORKE.—A correspondent writes that a meeting of the Corporation on April 2d the idea was established a fire brigade in connection with the Corporation, to be supported by subscriptions from the different insurance companies. A committee was appointed to consider the subject.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A rumor is current in Madrid that the Carlists have asked Serrano for an amnesty.

GENERAL CONCHA has ordered a draft from persons between twenty-five and thirty-five years of age.

SENOR CASTELLAR has written a letter, in which he declares himself in favor of a Federal Republic.

The owners and agents of New York and Liverpool steamers are considering in Liverpool a modification of passage and freight rates.

The Franco-American Postal Convention was signed on the 28th by the Government, and will be submitted to the Assembly with a request for its immediate consideration.

THREE buildings on Newgate street, London, fell on the 28th of April, killing and maiming a number of persons.

The Prussian Minister of Finance reports a surplus of 21,000,000 thalers for 1873.

In the battle of the 11th instant 8,000 native troops made a general attack on the Dutch positions at Kraton, but they were repulsed with great slaughter after eight hours' fighting. All the Dutch forces, except a garrison now in Kraton, returned to Java on the 26th instant.

At a farmers' meeting in Newmarket, England, on April 29th, to consider the existing difficulties of laborers, Wood, an Englishman living in Ohio, said he could furnish from that State any number of men at fourteen shillings weekly.

QUIRINO RUBIO, another of the murderers of Stevens, the Congregationalist missionary, has been condemned to death in Mexico.

The decree of the Captain-General at Havana levies an extra tax of ten per cent on all incomes over \$1,000, excepting only in the army and navy, the proceeds to go toward the payment of the public debt and the redemption of the paper currency.

EMPEROR WILLIAM in person closed the session of the Reichstag, on the 25th of April, with a formal speech.

The mail steamer, on the 26th of April, took to Spain 450 Carlist prisoners, for exchange.

In the House of Commons, on the 27th inst., Cross, Home Secretary, introduced a bill amending considerably and ameliorating the Licensing Act. It fixes the closing hour of public houses at half an hour later at night. The Commons have finally approved of the Budget.

GEN. PALACIOS VALLAS with 6,000 men has taken possession of the town of Chelva, North Spain.

The Khedive of Egypt took military possession of the Suez Canal before De Lesseps acquiesced in the decision of the International Commission.

The London "Daily News" says the lock-out of farm laborers will soon be submitted to arbitration for settlement.

VON ANHIM, the German Ambassador to France, has resigned his Ambassadorship.

OFFICIAL dispatches announce that fighting was resumed before Bilbao on the 29th. Some advanced positions of the Carlists were captured, with slight loss.

The report that the Carlists have evacuated Portugalete and San Turco is untrue.

DISPATCHES from the seat of war in Spain say Concha is marching with 27,000 men to attack the Carlists at Bilbao in the rear, while Serrano makes simultaneous attacks in front. The Carlists are reported entrenched.

A NUMBER of tradesmen and laborers employed at the Haulbowline dock, works, England have been discharged. The reason of this course is as yet unexplained. There are about 260 civilians employed on the works and upwards of 400 convicts. It appears that the authorities eventually will do away with civilian labor altogether and replace it by convict labor, which was never once dreamed of when the docks were first contemplated.

The Tigris river is overflowing, involving great destruction of property in Bagdad, and the loss of several lives.

The House of Commons will take a recess for the Whit Sunday holidays, adjourning from the 12th of May to June 1st.

The steamship *Prussian*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 30th ult., for Quebec, took off fifty Warwickshire farm hands, and one hundred and eighty children, to find homes in Canada. The next steamer of the same line will carry one hundred and fifty laborers from the agricultural districts.

The election in Stroud, Gloucestershire, has been annulled on account of bribery, and a new election ordered.

A GRAND banquet was given at Portsmouth to the late to the soldiers of the Ashantee expedition.

THE marriage portion of the Duchess of Edinburgh is 1,000,000 roubles (£150,000), and an annual revenue of 75,000 roubles (£20,000).

WHOLESALE EMIGRATION.—A letter from Odessa in the Russian *St. Petersburg Gazette* says that the German colonists in Southern Russia are now emigrating in such numbers that the exodus reminds one of that of the Tartars from the Crimea in the years 1850 and 1861. Most of them have gone to Nebraska, in America.

EASTERN NEWS.

Ford has introduced in the House a bill imposing a tax of five per cent on incomes over \$50,000.

A PRIVATE letter from General Sickles says he will return to the United States in three months. HOBARTON has introduced a bill at Washington appropriating some \$17,000 to pay Lemuel J. Rose, Joel and Thomas Headspeth and Robert Perkins, for property destroyed by Indians in New Mexico in 1858.

The Columbia Bank Note Company and the New York Bank Note Company, which formerly had the contract for note printing, are making a fight for the business before the House Committee on Banking.

The Board of Trade at Detroit have adopted unanimously resolutions endorsing the veto of the Finance bill as an act of wisdom, saving the credit and honor of the country.

CARL SCHURZ has accepted the editorship of the leading German daily in New York at a salary of \$10,000 a year.

THOUSANDS of families in West-Bacon Rouge are homeless on account of the inundation. The town is entirely submerged. The United States Quartermaster transferred to the Distributing Committee, on the 21st inst., 25,000 suits and 3,000 blankets. Advances from the Teche country say the river continues to rise.

The Light House Board at Washington have given notice that on and after May 1st a steam fog whistle will be sounded during thick and foggy weather at East Brother Island, in the straits separating San Francisco Bay from San Pablo Bay; also, that after May 4th a steam fog whistle will be sounded during thick and foggy weather on the sandspit on the north side of the entrance to Humboldt Bay.

A snow-storm and gale prevailed in New England on the 21st. The snow was twelve inches deep at Rockland, the wind damaging the shipping materially. Twenty inches of snow were reported at Danbury, Conn.

The following postal changes have been ordered for the Pacific Coast: Office discontinued—Trask, Tillamook county, Oregon. Postmasters appointed—William Crooks, at Angel's Camp, Calaveras county, California; Albert Eakin, at Pleasant Valley, El Dorado county, California; Sylvester A. Gable, at Soledad, Monterey county, California; Norman Darling, at Damascus, Clackamas county, Oregon.

The House passed the Legislative Appropriation bill, and it went to the Senate on the 28th. Nearly all the amendments agreed to in the Committee of the Whole were adopted in the House.

It is announced that the American Geographical Society will be represented at the Millian celebration in Iceland by Dr. Hayes, the distinguished Arctic explorer. He will sail for England about the 1st of June, and leave Dundee for Iceland in a vessel chartered for that purpose about June 20th. He will explore parts of Iceland never before visited and be accompanied by several Professors.

The President has nominated S. B. Burdett, of Missouri, Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice Drummond, resigned.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has had under consideration the bill for the relief of Mrs. Nancy Hall, widow of the late Captain Hall, the Arctic explorer. No conclusion was reached.

THE Mississippi river overflow has created 25,000 sufferers in Louisiana. The parishes in which the crops are ruined formerly produced over 100,000 hogheads of sugar, nearly 14,000,000 pounds of rice, \$4,000,000 worth of molasses, and 142,000 bales of cotton.

The Senate, after long discussion on the 28th of April, refused to pass the Financial bill. The President's veto by a vote of 34 yeas and 30 nays. All the irritable Senators voted to pass the bill over the veto.

WYNDERHOFF's block, Milwaukee, was burned on April 29th. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$28,000.

STREPHEN HOOD, colored, was hanged in the jail-yard, Cleveland, Ohio, on the 29th inst., for the murder of his step-son, a boy fourteen years of age.

FOUR men were killed and two fatally wounded by the westward-bound Pacific express train at Philadelphia on the 29th of April. They had stepped on the track to avoid a freight train which was going in the opposite direction.

THE New York "Sun" reasserts the statement that the President recently offered the position of secretary of the Treasury to banker Drexel, who declined, and united with Barce in recommending Joseph Patterson, to whom no tender has yet been made.

HENRY FRANKFORTER's residence at Hartsville, Pa., was burned on the 29th, and his two sons and daughters perished in the flames.

WALTZ, the man arrested on his farm near Hudson, N. Y., on suspicion of having murdered an organ-grinder, who mysteriously disappeared some time ago, has confessed the murder, and showed the spot where he buried his victim. It is believed Waltz has murdered three other men.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON proposes to visit California this year. He has left Washington for Massachusetts. Health is the object of his trip to the Pacific coast, and unless his vital powers are utterly broken down he will certainly find it, if he stays long enough.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 2, 1874.

THE REVEILLE.

BY "SPERANZA."—[LADY WILDE.]

It was the lark—not the nightingale—
Poured forth her notes of warning;
Upwards she flew from the sunlit vale,
Awake by the light of the morning.
The day, the day is bright!

Heath and that in darkness bound ye;
Flung ye the mystic of love aside,
And grasp the sword what'er may betide—
For the foe men are gathering round ye!

It was the lark—not the nightingale—
Arouse ye from slumber's slumber;
Few and dull do your watchmen pale,
But they soon shall the stars outnumber.
Awake, awake to life!

The strife
For God and your right advances;
Leave the white arms of weeping beauty,
The van of the battle's post of duty,
Where glitter the foe men's lances!

It was the lark—not the nightingale—
The gate of the morning unclose;
She sings of the thundering cannon's hail—
She sings of the battle's roses:
On the warrior's breast

They rest—
The crimson roses that free the world!
Up, then, in Liberty's cause ye are sent—
Let the wide heavens be but one warrior's tent
When the banner of Freedom's unfurled.

It was the lark—not the nightingale—
Leave, then, O youth, thy dreaming!
As dashes the torrent wildly streaming,
O'er all barriers wildly streaming,
So of thy young heart's blood,
The flood

Four down on the thirly land;
And Liberty's cause, that would else have died,
Will bloom afresh from that crimson tide;
So pledge ye your heart and hand.

It was the lark—not the nightingale—
Who chanted a Nation's rite;
Borne on the wings of the morning gale,
It peals through the azure skies.
Liberty's torch is bright!

The light
May mock our tyrant's scorn,
For millions of hearts will be kindled ere noon;
And the freedom we dream of in darkness, full soon
We'll achieve in the light of the morning!

ORGANIZATION OF THE IRISH IN LONDON.—A large and influential meeting of representatives of Irishmen resident in the metropolis was held lately at the Westminster Palace Hotel, the object being to take into consideration the state of the Home Rule movement in London, and to organize the Irish power in the several metropolitan constituencies. Mr. Butt, M. P., presided. The meeting was held to organize and take the charge and direction of the Home Rule movement in London. A provisional council, charged with powers to organize the several metropolitan constituencies, was appointed, and this council, in its turn, devoted itself to the work before it by appointing a sub-committee to report on the state of existing Home Rule Associations in the London district, to prepare for meetings wherever it might be deemed advisable to hold them, and to establish branch Home Rule Associations in the districts where they do not already exist. Active preparations for organization will be forthwith commenced; and immediately after the recess, when the Irish members of Parliament will have returned to town, local and general meetings will be held to promote the work of organization. The half-million of Irish residents in London are at last in a fair way of being combined into a political force as powerful in effect as it is known to be in numbers, though hitherto exercising but partial political influence because of want of union and of community in action. Their strength is unquestionably great in nearly all the metropolitan constituencies, and sanguine expectations are entertained of its power and efficiency in the future. The necessity of combination is every day becoming more apparent, particularly to the Irish residents of national proclivities whose position in the commercial and social world entitles them to the rank of equality with the *habitués* of the clubs and salons. Political, if not social, ostracism is to be the penalty to all for the grave offence of the Irish Home Rule members of Parliament presuming to have independence to form a separate and distinct Irish party in the House of Commons.

The International Rifle Match.

[From the Irish World of April 18th.]
A meeting of the Amateur Rifle Association was held last week in Company G room, Seventh Regiment, New York City. The President, Mr. Wingate, stated that all was going on well towards the match with the Irish team. Five hundred dollars had been secured, which was sufficient to put up a stake. The match would cost in all \$1,000. There was no doubt that the majority of the contestants in the United States would come from the Amateur Rifle Club. He hoped the members would practice well and keep a close record of their shots, that the best men might be selected, and in such a case, no doubt, America would make a good stand in the match with the team of eight Irish riflemen who have a high reputation. After the reading of the minutes, the Secretary read letters from several persons, notably two rifle manufacturers, who have each made a gift of \$200 towards the match. There was some discussion as to the adoption of a badge, it seeming to be the opinion that, as the club would soon be able to inscribe "Champion" upon it after winning the match with the Irish team, it was better not to adopt a design at present. As to the certainty of the club being the winner there was apparently no doubt. Well, of course, such confidence is very desirable in one way, for there would be no use going into the struggle at all if they expected to get whipped. Still it is best not to be too sure of victory, and even should our American team be beaten, they will have nothing to be ashamed of.

Since December last over fifteen hundred Granges have been organized, making the total number up to date nearly eleven thousand. The estimated membership has very near eight hundred thousand. No secret society has ever been formed which has in so short a time, achieved such wonderful success.

The lawyers' memorial recently forwarded to Congress, asking for special legislation for Utah, is said to have been signed at the dictation of Judge McKean, to whom most of the signatures are indebted for bread and butter. He could get no more than twenty-six out of ninety members of the bar to approve the document.

The Calistoga "Free Press" is growing about the St. Helena toll road, which runs from Calistoga to Lake County. It is in very bad condition, and very high tolls are charged.

Grievances of Telegraph Clerks.

The following article, clipped from the *Cork Civilian*, furnishes one more instance of the result of English management in Irish matters. It is a notorious fact that Irish Civil Servants are grossly underpaid, while English operatives in the same departments receive a reasonable salary. This is one of the few Irish grievances which come within the scope of the Imperial Parliament, but that august body does not seem inclined to apply the obvious remedy:

That one half the world does not know how the other half lives is beyond doubt an incontrovertible fact; but we may give this fact—so to speak—a much wider range, for it often happens that people, who have leisure and inclination for scandal, set themselves wondering how their next-door neighbors "live," and are as often at a loss for a solution to the problem.

However desirable it may be to keep prying neighbors in the dark as to the solution of this problem of "ways and means," there is one thing certain, it would be well if employers of every description asked themselves how their employees "live," and troubled themselves a little more on the subject than they usually do. This more especially applies to positions of trust, or what are known, generally speaking, as "respectable situations." The recent rise in the cost of all necessities of life having far outstripped the average incomes allotted to holders of these "respectable situations," they have forced on their employers the stubborn fact that they cannot live on the slender salaries, and the fact has been recognized by the employer, and in almost all cases, more substantial remuneration has been awarded to meet the ever-increasing demand of the times.

In all departments of "the Service" endeavors are being made, but with little or no success, to press on the Government that the scales of pay framed some years ago are totally inadequate to meet the demands upon the purses of members of the Service. Every branch has its own grievance, its own tale to tell; but in no department of "the Service" does such a really wretched state of things exist as in the Irish Telegraph Department, and notably in Cork. Possibly this famous city has been treated with exceptional harshness, on account of the reputation it has acquired for disloyalty. Perhaps it is attributable to the Southern District Surveyors, and those connected with the framing and recommendation of the scale. These men are well paid officials, who, to gain credit for themselves, pander to the grumbling "spirit of the age," and ground down the Southern estimates to the very lowest figure; or it may be from the very erroneous conclusion which is generally drawn, that it is much cheaper to "live" in Cork than in Dublin or Belfast. Be this as it may, there is no sorrow like the sorrow of the Cork employees. The Irish telegraphists have sighed and suffered long, but the men of Cork stand pre-eminent for sorrow and suffering.

When, some four years ago, the transfer of the telegraphs to the State took place, experienced telegraphists were worth gold to the postoffice, their services were in constant requisition, night and day, Sunday and holiday. (Male staff of course). Work, work, work was the word 18 and 20 hours at a stretch; many fine constitutions have since become broken down from the effect of this additional strain and many have indeed broken down in earnest, and will rise no more. It is a significant fact that more clerks have died during the four years which have elapsed since the transfer than in the previous twenty. Under the old regime, a dead telegraph clerk was as rare as a dead mule. Deaths are common enough now. Hard work soon wears out the best piece of machinery. When the transfer took place, foreign companies were offered large salaries and better positions to skilled clerks, and great numbers of the poorly paid Irish officials were going over to them, the exodus was stopped by the appearance of a document from the Superintendent, in which it was stated that he had the Postmaster General's authority for saying that, if the clerks would only have patience and wait till the great pressure in the department was over, a classification would be issued, the scale of which would amply compensate them; and in fact be equal, if it did not surpass, that offered by the foreign companies. How was this promise fulfilled? What was the sequel? It had of course the desired effect; the clerks remained at their posts, worked harder than ever, and looked forward hopefully and cheerfully to the promised millennium! More than two years passed away, but no classification appeared, and with the exception of a few paltry increases of a couple of shillings here and there, things remained as they were, all individual applications being nominally answered with "no promotions until the classification." Innumerable applications were forwarded to the authorities, and the question of the Irish telegraphists was repeatedly brought before the House of Commons, but nothing but evasive replies were the result; and so it went on, till at last discontent broke into open rebellion, which took the form of a "strike," or partial one. A very discreditable course of procedure, no doubt; and not calculated to do much good, even had it not been, as it was, a weak and disorganized ebullition, which hardly could be viewed otherwise than as an act of insubordination. Those who may have thought hardly of, or severely censured the step, should remember that the persecution was great, and that, if ever, it had to be taken again, those who took it would pause, but "men will deal unadvisedly sometimes, which after hours give leisure to repent." This "strike," as stated, did no good, beyond showing that the poor clerks did not "lack gall to make oppression bitter;" it may have had the effect of hurrying on the miserable classification, which was fast becoming a byword, and, in so doing, one would almost think it did harm, for it dispelled the long-cherished hopes based thereon; it would be better to have the hope of something good looming, however far, in the distance.

The classification "at last made its appearance; the millennium was come, and was as salutary in its effects on the Irish staff as a Turkish bath would be minus the auxiliaries of tepid water and the cooling room. In fact, the classification had the effect of throwing cold water on the hopes of the men. It is a positive fact that when it became known in connection with "the classification" that there were to be no payments for Sunday duty, and henceforward a Telegraphist's week should consist of seven working days, a list had to be called for, showing those who would suffer or consent to lose pecuniarily. Here, then, was the fulfillment of the Superintendent's letter, or promise, of two years previously. The "scale" for all Ireland was miserably low; but—with precedent, or for what reason, it is hard to say—it was not considered low enough for Cork, and the 1st class there is but equal to the 2d in Dublin and Belfast (?) or about 35s. per week. A Civil servant pointed out, in some journal lately, that the goal to which himself and his confreres could aspire was £200 a year. He is to be pitied, no doubt, as things stand now; but the

goal to which a clerk in the telegraph department at Cork can hope to reach is 35s. per week, and he might not reach that in twenty years.

This is, indeed, a gloomy prospect—gloomy for the present, but doubly so for the future; for I believe it has not been established by law that telegraphists shall not marry. The recent change in the Ministry—the avalanche that has fallen on the devoted economical heads of the Liberals has raised hopes in the despairing bosoms of the Irish telegraphists, and they feel that had the keys of the Exchequer been in Conservative hands they would have been more liberally dealt with; would not have been so miserably hurried. As a preliminary step towards bringing their great grievances under the notice of their new Postmaster-General, that crying injustice, the stoppage of Sunday pay, will be brought under his notice by a joint petition from all the stations who are compelled to do duty on Sunday, and the employees feel confident he will grant their just demand. Should the prayer be granted, those who have worked on Sunday gratuitously since payment was cut out of—will of course be reimbursed. The "change of Ministry" is no doubt an advantage, but of course those who were parties to the injustice in the first instance still remain, and the question is—will they have the moral courage to confess themselves in the wrong? will they rescind their decision, and confess that, for once in their lives, they made a slight mistake? It is to be hoped they will; but remembering that the Postmaster-General is led by his "aids," there is just a chance that the petition will not be successful. Great men do not like changing their opinions, especially when they are erroneous; and if they do so in this case we shall be sorely disappointed. The English telegraphists are, unhappily, not co-operating; but this is not to be wondered at; their salaries are more liberal, and they can, in a great measure, afford to despise the payment for an odd Sunday from church.

Assuming that the authorities may turn a deaf ear to the petition re Sunday duty, surely they cannot persistently close their eyes to the great inequality existing 'twixt England and Ireland. To the still greater inequality between Cork, Dublin and Belfast. Looking at the goal to which the poor Cork employes can only aspire, let them ask themselves, "How are they to live?"

A WEEKLY WAR IN LONDON.—The correspondent of the *Dundee Advertiser* says:—The Good Templars of South London have commenced a Lord's-day blockade of the public-houses. The brethren have met for two successive Sundays at one of their central Lodges, whence they have gone out in sections against the more notorious houses in leading thoroughfares. So far the blockade has been a lamentable failure. The Templars have earned for themselves only a couple of shillings each, and have not been permitted to stand on the pavement, and when they range themselves on the street unsympathetic tipplers take their stand at the doors of the public-houses, and jeer as beer-loving Britishers only can. To succeed, the blockaders will have to muster in a hundred-fold greater force than they have yet done. A dozen or so of solemn individuals standing under a huge banner and declaring in turn against the iniquity of "the trade" will no more close the London public than they will roll back the tide. The publicans, I am informed, highly approve the movement.

The Milwaukee "Sentinel" says of a brother editor: "He is one of the few journalists who can put an enemy into his mouth without a fear of its stealing anything."

C. DESMOND

PRACTICAL HATTER,
NO. 5 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET,
GRAND HOTEL BUILDING.

IS SELLING OFF HIS LARGE AND VARIED STOCK of Hats and Caps at half its value in order to make room for a large invoice now in transit. Those goods

WILL AND MUST BE SOLD.
So bargains may be expected. You can assure yourself of the truth of this statement by a personal examination. The stock embraces every variety, from the FINEST HAT to a 25 cent CAP.
All who have dealt with Desmond will vouch that
If you a shapely hat would wear,
And one that will endure,
Just go to Desmond's store, and there
You can be suited, sure.

C. DESMOND.

5 New Montgomery street, under the Grand Hotel.
(mh141)

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Jackson Michigan Wagon.

The largest assortment on this coast now in store and for sale very low—all Wagon warranted for two years.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Corner of California and Davis Streets, San Francisco
174-4

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CUNNINGHAM & PARKER.

BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS.

JOBBING of every description executed with dispatch in a workmanlike manner.

No. 654, 656 & 658 Howard st., near Third, San Francisco
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SAN RAFAEL

Livery and Sale Stables,
FOURTH STREET, SAN RAFAEL.

M. GILLIGAN, - - Proprietor.
Saddle Horses, Carriages and Buggies furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms.
Fly 12-17

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES

For Hire.
Richard Dowling, Proprietor.
Horse Carriages, and Buggies for hire at the most reasonable rates.
No. 610 Howard street, between Second and New Montgomery, San Francisco.
Fly 12-17

DONOHUE & CO.,

Horse Shoers,
NO. 8 EVERETT STREET,
Near 10th St., SAN FRANCISCO.
Horse Shoeing Done with Neatness and Dispatch.
mh141

Dry Goods.

Last Week

THE GREAT SALE

J. C. TALBOT & CO.'S,

28 Kearny St.

DRY GOODS!

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION

No Such Chance ever before offered in this City to buy Goods at such prices as we will sell them for during this week.

NOTICE

TO MILLINERS AND OTHERS.

WE WILL OFFER ON MONDAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS
BLACK SILK LACE, DOTTED.
BLACK SILK STREAMER LACE.
BLACK BRUSSELS LACE.
BLACK SPANISH LACE.
All of which will be sold for
TWO BITS ON THE DOLLAR.

SPECIAL NOTICE

10 Bales of California Blankets will be sold less than mill prices, also, 100 of the Finest Toilet Bedspreads will be closed out at 50 cents on the dollar; also, 1,000 Patterns in Fine French Embroideries will be sold at half price.

The attention of those in want of Dry Goods is particularly requested to this important sale, as seldom will they have as favorable an opportunity of purchasing the very best goods at decidedly low prices.

BY ORDER OF
J. C. TALBOT & CO.

1141

SEWING MACHINES.

A FAMILY ARTICLE.

Agents make \$12 50 per day, \$75 per week

AN ENTIRELY NEW
SEWING MACHINE,
FOR DOMESTIC USE,
ONLY FIVE DOLLARS!

With the New Patent
Button Hole Worker,
Patented June 27, 1871.

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
AND MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIRS, 1871.

A most wonderful and elegantly constructed Sewing Machine for Family Work. Complete in all its parts. Uses the straight Key Pointed Needle, Sew-Through, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guide. Operates by Wheel and on a Table. Light Running, Smooth and Noiseless. Like all other good high priced machines. Has Patent Check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the ELASTIC LOCK STITCH, finest and strongest of all known firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or LEATHER, and uses all descriptions of thread. This Machine is UNALTERED CONSTRUCTED to give it STRENGTH; all the parts of each Machine being made alike by machinery, and beautifully finished and ornamented. It is very easy to learn, Rapid, Smooth and Silent in operation. Reliably at all times, and a PRACTICAL, SCIENTIFIC, MECHANICAL INVENTION, at Greatly Reduced Price.

A Good, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine at last. The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low priced Sewing Machine. Its extreme low price reaches all countries. Its simplicity and strength adapts it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite wherever used, and creates a rapid demand.

IT IS ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED.
I can cheerfully and confidently recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good Sewing Machine, at a low price.
Mrs. H. S. JAMESON.
Fresno, Will County, Ill.

Price of each Machine, "Class A." "One," (war rated for five years by special certificate), with all the extras, and everything complete belonging to it, including SELLER'S THREADED NEEDLES, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express, free of further charges, on receipt of price, only FIVE DOLLARS. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each Machine we will send, on receipt of \$1 extra, the new patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER.
One of the most important and useful inventions of the age. So simple and certain, that a child can work the finest button hole with regularity and ease. Strong and beautiful.

SPECIAL TERMS, and Extra Inducements to MERCHANTS and FARMERS, Agents, Storekeepers, &c., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our New Machines on Exhibition and Sale. Complete Records given to smart agents free. Agents' complete outfit furnished without any extra charges. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing Terms, Testimonials, Engravings, &c., &c., sent FREE. We also supply

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Latest Patents and Improvements for the Farm and Garden. Mowers, Reapers, Cultivators, Feed Cutters, Harrows, Farm Mills, Plows, Harvesters, Thrashers and all articles needed for Farm work. Seed in large variety. All Money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Bank Drafts, or by Express will be at our risk, and are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of all our goods guaranteed.

"An old and responsible firm that sell the best goods at the lowest price, and can be relied upon by our readers."—*Farmer's Journal*, New York.
Address: OMAHA

BUCKLAND SEWING MACHINE,
COR. GREENWICH & CORLANDT STREETS, N. Y.
sept20-6m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

--AT THE--

American Exchange Cigar Stand
You can always find a good assortment of the best brands of Imported Havana Cigars, Plug Tobacco, etc. [dec27-14]

--AT THE--

Brooklyn Hotel Cigar Stand
You can find a good assortment of Havana Cigars, and a full supply of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, etc. [nov29-17]

S. A. GORDON. M. BURKE.
Market Street Cigar Store,
CORDON & BURKE,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
843 MARKET STREET,
Opposite Fourth street.....SAN FRANCISCO
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A. GREENEBAUM,

(SUCCESSOR TO HERMAN HEUCK.)
No. 239 KEARNY ST., Cor. of Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Havana and Domestic Cigars,

Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos, Snuffs, Matches, Pipes, &c. Direct Importers from Manufacturers. Lorillard's Choice Havana, Macabrey, Scotch and London foot Snuffs. Gail and A's and F. A. Goetz's German and American Smoking Tobaccos. my 31-3m

B. C. DUFFY,

CIGAR
Manufacturer.
No. 950 Market Street,
Corner of Powell,
SAN FRANCISCO.

We employ none but white help.
sept21-17

MISCELLANEOUS.

BELMONT PARK

NOW OPEN AGAIN FOR THE PICNIC SEASON
N. Military Companies and Societies wishing to make arrangements for picnics, will do well to visit these grounds before going anywhere else, as there are this season able to get railroad accommodations again. For further particulars inquire of WM. J. A. R. E., every day, between 2 and 3 o'clock, at Smith's cigar store, corner Washington and Kearny sts. [sept21-17]

South End Oyster House.

For the Freshest, Finest and Cheapest Triples, etc. or Calappa's in Glasses, or a good Wash B. or Crab Stew, go to a private saloon to paint.

MANNING'S OYSTER HOUSE.

672 Howard St., near Third (late of the Blue Wing Saloon).
sept21-17

The Home Rule Debate.

The following, from the London "Saturday Review," is a fair sample of the cause and intensity of English opposition to Home Rule:

Mr. Butt and his supporters did neither good nor harm to their cause by the Amendment and divisions on the second night of the Session. It was impossible that they should delay for any long time the expression in Parliament of the opinions which they had possessed at the hustings; and at the same time they could not be expected at once to introduce a definite measure which would have exposed them to special criticism as well as to general repudiation of their principles. It can have mattered little whether they betrayed a little earlier or later the secret of their weakness both in argument and in numbers. At the last moment Mr. Butt attempted to evade a division, having, perhaps, when he moved his Amendment, hoped that some one at least of the English members who had pledged themselves to Home Rule for the purpose of the elections would take the opportunity of ostensibly redeeming his pledge. It is satisfactory to find that the minority consisted exclusively of representatives of Irish constituencies, although Sir Geo. Bowyer and Lord Robert Montagu thought fit to remember that they were Catholics rather than that they were Englishmen. The Irish voters of Newcastle and some other Radical boroughs will now understand that there are higher duties than the performance of election promises.

It is a great sin to swear to a sin; but greater sin to keep that sinful oath. The genuine Home Rule party rallied fifty votes out of fifty-eight; but not a single independent member could be found to avow himself a convert or a dupe. Although the Amendment only referred to the alleged dissatisfaction of the Irish people, it was understood on all hands that the question at issue was the partial or total dismemberment of the Empire. Although, in apparent conformity with an understanding among themselves, the speakers in favor of Home Rule repudiated the doctrine of separation, nearly all of them contradicted themselves by appealing to the precedent of Canada and Australia. All the great colonies are now virtually independent, except as far as they think fit to retain a nominal connection with the English Crown. It is distinctly understood on both sides that if at any future time the Dominion of Canada should prefer absolute sovereignty in its own territories, an acknowledgment of full independence would not be withheld by England. The colonists are not represented in the Imperial Parliament, which in turn exercises no control over their domestic or financial legislation. Neither Canada nor Australia contribute to the cost of the Imperial army and navy; nor would they share the burden of any war in which England might be engaged, unless they found it necessary to provide for their own defence. Both Canada and Australia have, in disregard of the interests of English commerce, established protective tariffs which have, with or without reciprocity, been allowed to remain in the hands of the Crown. The establishment of an Irish Government of the Canadian type would be equivalent to separation.

Since Mr. Gladstone implicitly believes the assurances of loyalty which are tendered by the Home Rule members on behalf of themselves and their constituents, it is, perhaps, not surprising that he is still unable to understand the nature of their principal demand. It is true that their explanations of their purpose are abundantly ambiguous; but the confusion is caused, not by their ignorance of their own meaning, but by the difficulty of reconciling their moderate language with their dangerous design. Those who are not conventionally incapable of seeing objects which lie straight before them have no need to look further than the proposed Government of Ireland by Ministers exclusively responsible to an Irish Parliament, if the speeches and resolutions of public meetings have any significance, one of the first conditions of obtaining power in Dublin would be a pledge to procure the release of the convicts who are under sentence for civil or military crimes connected with the Fenian conspiracy. As some of the criminals are within English jurisdiction, the refusal of the Crown to release the prisoners would produce an immediate collision between the Irish and Imperial Parliaments. It is almost certain that an Irish Parliament would impose an exceptional tax on the property of absentee landlords, who are, nearly without exception, Englishmen and Scotchmen. If the claim were resisted, a conflict of authority would be immediately reduced; and perhaps it was in anticipation of difficulties of this kind that Sir G. Bowyer proposed the establishment of a Supreme Court, to be copied from the American Constitution. It was impossible to reduce to a single intelligible and illustrating absurdity the numerous anomalies involved in the demand for Home Rule. That a court-law should determine the limits within which the powers of the Imperial Parliament are to be exercised is a proposal which has never before been gravely submitted to the House of Commons. Mr. Sullivan, whose eloquence has been justly praised, declined even to discuss the question whether Irish independence would be used for the oppression of Protestants by the Catholic priesthood and their adherents. It is probable that Mr. Sullivan has no personal sympathy with projects for Catholic ascendancy; but when he sees the English members for Irish boroughs by his side, he can scarcely fail to suspect that religious as well as political objects are involved in the agitation for Home Rule. Neither Lord Robert Montagu nor Sir Bowyer can claim to be an Irish patriot; nor can there be any doubt that in their present relations with the Home Rule party they regard only the interests of the Church. If the priests and the Fenians were neutral there would not be half-a-dozen Home Rule members in the House. In one of the most important counties of Ireland, a Home Rule candidate supported by a Roman Catholic clergy was utterly defeated by a Fenian opponent, who is now counted among the loyalists under the head of Mr. Butt. In other districts the priests have used their influence on the side of Home Rule, although it is fair to admit that Cardinal Cullen refused to take part in the opposition to the election of Colonel Taylor. The grievances which were alleged by the supporters of the Amendment had little to do with the real issue before the House; and, on the other hand, the objections raised to the scheme of Home Rule by Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Gladstone are not the true objections to the project. Mr. Butt would readily concede any security which might be required against the undue interference of Irish members with the special interests of England and Scotland; nor would he be unwilling in the last resort to disengage altogether with the representation of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament. The more closely the rights of Irish members were restricted, the stronger would be their claim to other exclusive control of Irish affairs, including all affairs which might be common to Ireland and the rest of the kingdom. Partial objections to the details of a scheme which is absolutely inadmissible as a whole only strengthen the case

of the promoters. Arguments which tend to show that a particular project is objectionable almost necessarily admit the possibility of improvement. Home Rule ought to be rejected because Ireland must be contented to be ruled, not at home, but at the seat of the Imperial Government. Either the legislative or administrative defects which are alleged to exist admit of remedy under the present system, or they must be recognized as unavoidable. They could only furnish sufficient reasons for the concession of Home Rule if they were of so intolerable a nature as to outweigh the evils of separation. The hardships of which Mr. Butt and his supporters complained are the results, not of English legislation, but of the unhealthy condition of Irish society. Although it is perhaps proper on all public occasions to profess a sanctimonious horror of suspension of constitutional rights, it is much better that journals should be restrained from propagating treason than that jurors should acquit the writers in violation of their oaths. The violence of the so-called National Press of Ireland is, even under the coercive laws, such as would not be tolerated in any other part of Europe; and if they were exempted from necessary restraints, rebellion and bloodshed would once more be preached with impunity, and perhaps with success. Mr. Johnston's statement that some of the patriotic newspapers professed an eager desire for the victory of the Ashantees over the English troops was perfectly well founded. It is again perhaps shocking that a Westmeath farmer should require a licence before he can carry a gun; but before the Act was passed, every farmer and every landlord in Westmeath was exposed to the risk of death if he refused to obey the commands of secret conspirators and their hired assassins. A purely Irish Government must either adopt similar methods of protecting life and property, or it must leave them unprotected. Mr. Mitchell Henry may claim the merit of having discovered the oldest grievance which has at any time been attributed to English misgovernment. According to Mr. Henry, the price of labor has increased in Ireland so much that farmers can no longer cultivate their land. "The result was that during the year just closed 217,000 acres of land in Ireland went out of cultivation; 37,000 of these acres were turned into grass farms; but that left 180,000 acres which had gone to absolute waste." It is strange that the demand for the fifty of tenure should be urgent when the land is rapidly going out of cultivation; nor is it easy to understand how the establishment of Home Rule is to remove the evil which Mr. Mitchell Henry deplors. It may, however, be well that the Irish people should understand that one of the blessings which are to result from the institution of national independence will be, through by an unexplained process, a beneficent and large reduction of the rate of wages.

Army Estimates.

A dispute of threatening aspect has been going on in the German Parliament for some time respecting the army estimates. The Emperor and his worthy adviser, Bismarck, are determined that a huge armament shall exist in Germany. Not for the purpose of peace, but for some aggressive intent, can there be millions of Bismarck required. Why more than four hundred thousand Germans should each year learn the art of slaying their neighbors for pacific purposes is to an ordinary understanding quite unintelligible. But the great Bismarck declares that it is necessary, the Emperor chimes in, and it is more than probable that eventually the German Parliament will acquiesce in the moderate demand. If with the gigantic peace establishment of Prussia we contrast the strength of the British army, the comparison is striking. Of course, in such a comparison only the regular army must be counted. Volunteers, yeomanry, militia, and even the reserve force must be kept out of sight; colonial forces and the native Indian army must not be counted, when we measure the relative strength of the German Empire with that of Great Britain. Following the estimates made by Mr. Hardy, we find that the total available force for the Three Kingdoms and the Colonies is about one hundred and twenty-five thousand men. With such an establishment it would be scarcely possible to put fifty thousand men, with scant notice, into the field. This would not be a very formidable army, and a few German corps, that would not even be missed from the grand army, should be sufficient to contend successfully against any force that for offensive purposes England could muster. The reserve force amounts to the modest figure of seven thousand men. It is highly amusing to read of such figures when we consider the gigantic reserves of even second-rate kingdoms in Europe. The militia are so insufficiently trained that practically, they are useless; and as for the English and Scotch volunteers, it is worse than idle to take them into account. Except the regular army of little more than a hundred thousand men all told, the only reliable force that England could in an emergency count upon are the sixteen thousand men of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Never was a presumably great nation so completely honeycombed. If attacked, even by a moderately strong nation, England could not make even a fair and honorable resistance. She might be able to beat Abyssinians and Ashantees, Kafirs and Hindoos; but a civilized nation, with proper weapons and strong arms, would grind her to powder. And the more so that her right arm is paralyzed. Ireland in time of danger could not, with the present temper of the population, be relied upon. Her dearest demands are scornfully rejected. Her anxious wish to live on friendly terms with England is scouted as veiled rebellion or suppressed Fenianism. The folly of such a policy is broadly apparent. The Irish race is as numerous now as the English. And few will attempt to deny the hatred which the Irish race, no matter where located, bear to the Saxon oppressors. England will not endeavor to allay this feeling. She may yet suffer from it. Her paltry army, extensively employed to prove her ruin, unless a change of policy towards our people shortly comes, the death-blow to England will assuredly be struck by the hands of embittered Irishmen. (Belfast Weekly Examiner.)

THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH IN LONDON.—It must not be supposed, a correspondent of the *Examiner* writes, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are to be allowed to economize their income in consequence of their not living in their own house. As you are aware, Clarence House cannot be finished this season, and in the meantime the Duke and Duchess are staying at Buckingham Palace. I am, however, credibly informed that the young couple are expected to pay the cost of the expenses incurred during their stay at the Palace. The impression that for the present season they were to be the guests of the Queen is consequently quite erroneous.

"San Diego pays one dollar per day for the maintenance of her poor."

Business Directory.

47 We have compiled the following Business Directory from the advertisements in this paper; it will be found a convenient reference for intending purchasers, both in city and country, in almost every branch of goods. As none but the most respectable house advertise in the NATIONALIST, each customer may rest assured of courteous treatment and good value.

AMUSEMENTS.
California Theatre, Bush street, above Kearny.
Palace Amphitheatre, corner New Montgomery and Mission streets.
Belmont Park, William Janke.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
M. F. Walsh, 905 1/2 Market street, corner Fifth.
Thos. Hooley, 677 Mission street, near Third.
Hugh O'Connor, importer Philadelphia boot-legs, 504 Market street.
Nolan & Co., 11 T. 1st street.
Stephen Thomas, 142 Fourth street.
William O'Connell, 815 Howard street (Irish-American Hall).
John Leddy, 130 Fourth, corner Minna street.
DRUGS AND STATIONERY.
John W. Muller, 382 Broadway, New York city.
John G. Hodge & Co., 327, 329 and 331 Sansome st.

BANKING.
Ethiopian Savings and Loan Society, N E corner Montgomery and Market streets.
BRASS AND STEAM FITTERS.
Weed & Kingwell, California Brass Works, 125 First street.
Dixon Bros., Steam and Gas Fitters, 406 Montgomery street.
Matthew O'Brien, 1136 Market st, opposite 6th.

CHINA AND TOBACCO.
A. Greenwald & Co., 225 Kearny street, corner Bush.
B. O. Duffy, 214 Market street, corner Powell.
American Export large cigar stand, Sansome street.
Brooklyn Hotel cigar stand, Bush street.
Gordon & Burke, 343 Market street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
D. Sweeney & Co., Tenth and Howard streets.
J. O'Connell, 89 Clay street, corner Drumm.
McKenna & Greany, west side Drumm, between Clay and Washington.

CONFECTIONERS.
Pellet & Fisher, 403 Davis street, between Washington and Leavenworth.
CARPETS, &c.
Mountain & Raye, 718 Market st, west of Kearny.

DRY GOODS.
Sweeney & Co., 225 Kearny street, corner Bush.
John O'Toole & Co., 28 Kearny street.

DRUGS.
Dr. E. J. Flinn, N W corner Howard and Fourth streets.

FLOURING MILLS, &c.
Green & Bigley,ureka Mills, 210 Sacramento street.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Jesse Selig, 214 Market street, bet Bush and Sutter.
S. Caro, 40 Third street, (opposite Jessie).

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
P. Kelly, N E corner Fourth and Minna streets.
P. H. Kelly, 154 First street, cor Howard also, N E corner Tenth and Folsom streets.
P. M. Jones, No. 20 Occidental market, Sutter street.

HATTS.
John J. Neardon, cor Third and Everett streets, bet Mission and Howard.

HAY AND GRAIN.
F. Flynn & Son, cor Howard and Eighth streets.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
C. Desmond, 5 New Montgomery street.
Horse Sheds, Dunsmuir & Co., 8 Everett street, near 3d.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
Washington Hotel, 810 Mission street, bet First and Second.
Montgomery Hotel, 227 and 229 Second street.
Leavenworth House, 704 and 707 First street, bet Pacific and Broadway.

LAW.
P. Cummins, Rooms 14 and 15 Court Block, and 641 Market street.
M. Whaling, Room 17 Downey Block, Los Angeles, Cal.
M. C. O'Sullivan, Room No. 7 Court Block, and 636 Clay st.

LEATHER STABLES.
D. Dowling, 610 Howard street, bet Second and New Montgomery.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
John Kavanagh, 15 New Montgomery street, (Grand Hotel).
J. J. O'Sullivan, 43 Second street, (opposite Jessie).
M. Short, 237 Commercial st, cor Leidesdorff.

MILLINERS.
Mrs. Dillon & Kenney, 30 Third street, bet Mission and Market.

MISCELLANEOUS.
M. O'Sullivan, 214 First and Market streets.
D. Drady, 344 Fourth street, bet Howard and Folsom.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Philadelphia Powder, manufactory 211 and 213 Sacramento street, bet First and Second.
"Donovan's" Ross's Prison Life; care National Steamship Co., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.
San Francisco Cordage Co., 611 and 613 Front street.
California Bleaching Soap, Hall & Wagner, Factory cor Third and Market streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Wm J. Blythe, Band Master 34 Irish Regt, N G C.
Lafayette Brewery, 725 Second street.

MISCELLANEOUS.
P. O'Brien, 333 Montgomery street.

PAINTING HOUSES.
John H. Garmany & Co., 406 Washington street.
Commercial Printing Co., 605 Clay street.

SEWING MACHINES.
Buckland Sewing Machine, cor Greenwich and Cortland streets, New York.

SEWING MACHINES.
J. M. Ryan, 130 3d street.

TEA, COFFEE AND SYRUPS.
Geo. T. Harty & Co., 928 Market street.

UNDERWEAR.
Jennings & Gallagher, 834 Market street.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
San Francisco Ball and Racket Court, T. Kelly, 846 Howard street, bet Fourth and Fifth.
Barber and Barrett, 903 1/2 Market street.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
P. F. Brady, 610 Market street, and 11 Post street.
P. F. McMahon, Russ House Saloon, Montgomery street.
Old Hot Scotch, 18 Morton street, near Kearny.
Lyman, Harkley & Co., 416 Battery street, cor Merch.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
P. J. Tannan, 24 Third street.
Daly & Ward, 311 Sacramento street, bet Front and Duane.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
Yate's Branch Saloon, cor Third and Market streets.
Frederickburg Eistracht Saloon, 546 California street.
Michael Ryan, 134 Fourth street, bet Minna and Howard.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
J. H. Dougherty & Co., 515 California street.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
A. F. Benard, N E cor Fifth and Howard streets.
Jas. Irwin, Merchants Exchange, California st.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
Wagon and Carriage Works.
Jackson Michigan Wagon, cor California and Davis streets.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
Cunningham & Parker, 654, 656 and 658 Howard street.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
ANOTHER "ROYAL RESIDENCE" RUMOR.—A rumor has reached me to the effect that Prince Christian contemplates obtaining a residence in Ireland shortly, with a view to spending a portion of his time in your country; but, as I have not yet been able to verify the statement, I can now only record it as a matter of interest to your readers. (Correspondent of Freeman.)

Tax Santa Barbara "Press" calls the hoodlums of that town "young Barbarians."

The "Gillroy Advocate" says that Wm. Buck, of San Felipe, is setting out a large number of orange trees near the tobacco plantation.

One thousand acres of cotton will be planted this season in Merced County.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID
DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S
MODERATE CHARGES
PRIVATE MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE
(FOUNDED IN 1853)

No. 519 Sacramento street, corner of Leidesdorff street (a few doors below the What Cheer House.) Private entrance on Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and scientific Medical Aid, in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of secrecy, and all sexual disorders.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
DR. W. K. DOHERTY RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, and Genito Urinary Organs, and all private diseases, viz. Syphilis, in all its forms and stages; Stricture, Gonorrhea, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse; GONORRHOEA, GLEET, STRICTURE, NOCTURNAL and DIURNAL EMISSIONS, SEXUAL DEBILITY, DYSURIA, and all the other diseases of the bladder and kidneys, etc., etc., and he hopes by long experience and successful practice will continue to insure him a share of public patronage. Being the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He cures without mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit success.

DR. DOHERTY would call attention to the following certificates, from two of his patients, who having fully recovered their health, desire to make known their indebtedness to him. It will be seen that their statements are fully substantiated by a Notary Public.

The welfare of society imperiously demands their publicity, and they are given here to warn the unwary that to consult the prices of a Physician, of whom hundreds of like cases can be cited, during a practice of more than twenty years.

A CASE OF GLEET AND STRICTURE.
DR. DOHERTY.—Dear Sir: I feel my health so fully restored that, in common gratitude, I believe I should make you some acknowledgment, for your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. Being a stranger in the city, and believing that those doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best, I placed myself in their charge, and continued under their treatment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunate who require medical advice, if you have any doubts as to whom you should employ, ask DR. DOHERTY for my address and call and see me. (I keep a store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add that the early stage of my disease, I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as infallible cures for Gonorrhea, Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am, Dear Sir, very truly yours, L. H. —
San Francisco, June 10th, 1864.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of June, A. D. 1864.

A. S. GOULD, Notary Public.
Seminol Weakness—A Scurvy or Ulcer of the Most Remarkable Nature.

A desire to better suffering humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to DR. W. K. DOHERTY, alone induces me to make this statement. For many years I had been afflicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermatorrhea" or Seminal weakness, the result of self-abuse, but till 1855 experienced but little trouble or inconvenience. In that year, however, I had Seminal weakness, and a fearful attack, which was soon followed by the most alarming symptoms, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind, too, was affected to such an extent as to seriously impair my memory; my ideas were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855 to the summer of 1863, I employed the very best medical talent I could find, and spent several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but, reading DR. DOHERTY'S card I thought I should call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with the doctor at his office, in Sacramento at, and his fee for treatment was so reasonable, I determined to try him, though I did not expect such benefit from his treatment. On the fifth of December last I placed myself under his care; in one week found myself very much improved, and much to my surprise, after five weeks' treatment, I feel thoroughly cured of all my troubles, and in the enjoyment of the best of health. Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to others similarly afflicted, I subscribe myself,

JAMES JOHNSTON.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of January, A. D. 1864.

A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public.
TO FEMALES.

When a female is overworked or afflicted with disease, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement of digestive functions, general debility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, she should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor, W. K. DOHERTY, at his Medical Institute and consult him about her troubles and disease. The Doctor is offering more cures than any other Physician in the State of California. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death. All married ladies whose delicate health or other circumstances prevent an increase in their families, should write or call at DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and aid.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the country, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherly in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most secret. The Doctor is a regular graduate, and may be consulted with perfect confidence.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for the regimen and the use of the general treatment (the case including the remedies) will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the purpose of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

Consultations at the office or by letter, FREE. Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay. Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D., San Francisco, Cal.

SPERMATORRHOEA.
Dr. Doherly has published an important pamphlet embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotency, or Virility, being a short treatise on Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility consequent on this affection, and other diseases of the sexual organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent free by mail on receipt of six cents in postage stamps for return postage.

Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D., San Francisco, Cal.

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M. WHALING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Room No. 17 Downey Block,
LOS ANGELES, CAL. Jy5-17

M. COONEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 7 Court Block, 636 Clay Street,
And 645 Merchant Street, bet. Kearny and Montgomery.
Residence, 312 Seventh st., SAN FRANCISCO.
ap25-17

P. CUMMINS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—Rooms
14 and 15 Court Block, No. 636 Clay Street, and No.
641 Merchant street, San Francisco. ap2-17

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All kinds of Instruments drawn up carefully in legal form, and at reasonable charges. Depositions taken at all hours in any part of the city. Residence, 937 HOWARD ST., (between 5th and 6th Sts.) Jy1-17

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Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, or any reliable banking house; but the Society will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor should accompany his first deposit. A proper pass book will be delivered to the Agent by whom the deposit is made.

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D. Sweeney & Co.,
Cattle Commission Merchants,

Corner Tenth and Howard streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
Have constantly on hand fresh family Milk, Cows, Horses, etc. Large and commodious stalls and corrals, and superior accommodations for all kinds of stock. Jy2-17

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Meals of all kinds manufactured, and all kinds of Feed ground to order.

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P. HARTIGAN,
Wholesale & Retail Grocer,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS FRIENDS and the public that he is prepared to furnish them with Groceries, Teas, Hams, etc., and the Finest Brands of Wines and Liquors, at greatly reduced prices.

Goods delivered free to all parts of the city. "EN
GIVE US A CALL BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE."

P. HARTIGAN,
164 First street, corner Howard (Opposite Gail's Works.)
Also, N. E. Cor. 12th and Folsom (Opposite the City Gardens.) Jy1-17

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Fine Wines, Liquors and Brandies,
N. E. COR. FIFTH AND HOWARD STS.,
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BILLIARD HALL,
Corner of Market and Third Streets, San Francisco.
Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars... English Ale and Porter on Draught... Ale, Beer and Porter Five cent per Glass... Genuine Standard Ale. Jy2-17

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—OF THE—
MERCHANTS EXCHANGE,
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725 Second Street.

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PROPRIETORS.
ap25-17

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 2, 1874.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it is the literature made by Irishmen and colored by Irish scenery, manners and characters; it is the desire to see Art, science, and history in every parish at twilight, and our poetry and history at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by their genius and valor. The independence it enforces by their laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom?"
JOHN MITCHELL, Oct. 25th, 1863.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. D. McC., Kansas City.—Your favor received, for which please accept our thanks. The Bishop of Auckland has left this city about two months ago for Rome.
R. McP., Sacramento.—You will find the desired information by referring to our business directory. You can depend on getting treated courteously and being honestly dealt with.

FATHER LEWIS, Vallejo.—Thanks for subscription received; your request will be complied with.
P. KEANE, Salina City.—Draft received. Many thanks for your exertions for the IRISH NATIONALIST.

N. CHAPMAN, San Pablo.—Your note, with coin package, received. Hope to hear from you again.

J. F. B., Howard street.—We do not recognize your right to criticize our remarks so severely on the case you allude to. We will always denounce bigotry, no matter from what source it may emanate, as we know that it has been, and is still to a certain extent, the bane of the Irish race. It is not the first time that the Rev. Gentleman you seem so anxious to champion has given evidence of the possession of pure Orange proclivities. He should have left those at home. He has more than once assailed, causelessly, a Catholic Divine in this city, of the highest culture and character. You are welcome to your opinions; we will retain ours.

TO OUR READERS.

It shall be our constant aim to make this the BEST IRISH PAPER PUBLISHED IN AMERICA. To do this we have made arrangements which involve great expense, to meet which we rely on the aid of every Irishman in America who desires to see Ireland free, and the Irish race in America elevated to a position which they are entitled to occupy.

In view of these facts we have decided to increase the price of the IRISH NATIONALIST—beginning with the first issue in April—to four dollars per year for country subscribers, clubs of ten three dollars; and for city subscribers ten cents per copy, delivered by carriers.

We earnestly urge—on those of our country subscribers who are delinquent to forward their subscriptions at once to this office, and to urge on their friends of Irish birth and sympathy to subscribe.

Agents Wanted.

We are anxious to secure agencies in the various cities and towns east of the Rocky Mountains as well as in the Pacific States and Territories, and to the right parties will offer special opportunities. We would thank friends to interest themselves in aiding us to forward this end, as we are determined to make THE IRISH NATIONALIST a true exponent of Irish feeling, and solely devoted to advance the cause of an INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN IRISH SOIL.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Our friends and subscribers who desire to have an Irish National Journal on the Pacific coast will please take notice that we request them to send their subscriptions and renewals at once. Heavy expenses are incurred in issuing our paper, and we must rely on the promptitude of our subscribers to meet them. And we also hope that every Nationalist will exert himself in the formation of New Clubs.

Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will confer a favor by informing us of the fact, so that we may ascertain the cause if possible, and apply a remedy.

THOMAS DUGGAN, Graniteville, Nevada county, is authorized to act as agent for the IRISH NATIONALIST. We hope the friends of Irish Independence will aid him in procuring subscribers, and thereby aid that cause.

THE IRISH RACE, AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The extent and duration of the Irish exodus, which has been justly regarded by Political Economists as one of the greatest of existing phenomena, has had the effect, while depleting Ireland, of raising up in other countries, notably America, a large Irish population. The innate attachment to native country, which is so strong an attribute in all our countrymen, prevents this population becoming completely merged in the land of their adoption, and causes them to regard with a peculiar interest, even to the third and fourth generation, all that affects the island which they are proud to own as fatherland. Therefore, in considering the power and influence of the Irish nation, whether numerically or financially, we are not to confine ourselves to the comparatively small native population, but must embrace in our consideration the immense numbers of exiled Irishmen who are to be found in America, in the colonies, and, in fact, in every quarter of the globe. Looking at the nation from this comprehensive, and only truly national standpoint, we become cognizant of the startling fact that we are the only people on the earth at present, who are entitled by population, cultivation, influence, and social status, to the name of nation, who do not enjoy the privilege of dwelling under their own flag

and being governed by laws of their own enactment. As civilization progresses, so does popular and social liberty advance hand in hand with it. One by one the chains which darker ages had wound around the limbs of countries withered in the light of a better culture. The universal despotism of the Roman Emperors first succumbed, and a world, which had been hitherto chained together by military force, parted into different nations, as geographical position or social habits dictated. The divisions of Europe, which have been, with a few changes, since maintained, were thus formed. Ireland, little known in her far western seclusion, escaped alike the bondage of the Roman Emperors, and the long and disastrous wars which convulsed Europe and Britain after their fall. By another account, Caesar attempted a descent on the fair shores of Ierne, but was repulsed by the brave resistance of the islanders, and never afterwards renewed the attempt. However, whether the cause be attributable to the bravery of the people, or the seclusion of their island home, the fact remains that Ireland retained her independence throughout those troublous times which are called the middle ages, during which England, having been abandoned by the old masters, the Romans, was conquered three several times, and not only retained her independence, but, excepting a few Danish invasions, enjoyed such profound peace that Ireland became the acknowledged home of literature and art, and the name of Irishman a synonym for all that was polished and cultivated. This happy state of affairs lasted till the close of the twelfth century, when the English, by this time consolidated under one king, obtained a pretext for invading Ireland. History tells us how well and bravely our forefathers fought for the preservation of their independence. But treachery supplanted the work of force, and Ireland was at length conquered, at least the English so chose to regard it, and ever since have treated every Irish patriot as a rebel. The damning influence of foreign tyranny cannot be better illustrated than by comparing Ireland before the British invasion with the Ireland of to-day. Then our country was the centre of the most lofty civilization the world knew; her sons excelled in all the fine arts; her monasteries and academies were the refuge of persecuted learning—she was the Athens of the world. Now the world is in possession of records and preserved learning which were hunted in those days from war-scourged Europe to find a welcome in peaceful Ireland, and where the credit is given at all, it is allocated to England. Irishmen are now represented by the English as something so grossly ignorant and barbarous that it is only by British long-suffering that they are allowed to pollute a civilized world with their presence. Where once was prosperity, now is want; where once was a garden, now is a desert; where once was a united family, now is exile and severance. These facts are well known—to none better than to the English themselves—and though, by the large diffusion of our race over the world, many of the prejudices against us, which were only the outgrowth of ignorance and misrepresentation of facts, have disappeared, there is still abundant cause for Irishmen abroad to remember that they have no country, and as for those at home—they can never forget it. We need never expect to be fully cleared from the results of these centuries of aspersion till we can take our stand beneath our own flag and on our own constitution. The misrepresentation has been too systematic, too long-continued, enduring even to the present day, for us to overthrow it by argument, by proof, or by instance. So long as we are under English government the world will accept us at the English estimate; not till we are self-governed will we be received at our own. This fact, irrespective of any other, ought to be sufficient to induce Irish-Americans to enlist heartily in the cause of Freedom, and to endeavor to wipe off the stain that clings around the honor of their fatherland. The only nation in the world which is under the rule of another! Think of it. Never let it be absent from your minds. Forget not that, while you are enjoying prosperity, perhaps wealth, and independence in this land of the free, your countrymen, your brothers, are living, are existing, at home, under the rule of an alien and hostile parliament, and the very land they till at the mercy of their oppressors. There is food for thought in this to Irish-Americans. There is food for bitter and painful reflection in the perusal of every Irish paper, and there is space for a cry of vengeance, and registry for a vow, that we will work hand-in-hand with our brothers at home till we accomplish our liberty, and stand before the world, the sons of a free nation.

HOW TO UTILIZE OUR CELEBRATION.

Under this caption we some time ago expressed our views to our readers, and we have been led to resume the subject by noticing in the Catholic Visitor a brief treatment of the same important topic, specifically stating that in our previous article we had neglected to "methodise a scheme."

In its broadest acceptance, the term "utilizing our celebrations," embraces some of the most important duties of Irishmen. The glories of St. Patrick's Day are a time-honored observance; the green flags and the national music have won their way into our exiled people's hearts, and have brought the day with them. But it is not alone in making a fair show on the 17th of March, and parading in procession through the crowded streets that the duty of Irishmen consists. Banded together we may present an imposing appearance for a day, but it is necessary that we should preserve that appearance, acquired only by unity, to insure and preserve the respect of the world. What is our

present position? A nation of ancient and lofty civilization, of high culture and acknowledged prowess and abilities, dragged, bound and helpless by another nation, its inferior in everything save brute force and present opportunity. But are we inferior to our oppressors in force? That is by no means certain; and to determine it we must first give organization a fair trial. Out of the millions of Irishmen on this continent alone, if we could but organize one half million, how quickly could we put a period to our country's bondage. Raise but the standard in open defiance, and the soldiers will quickly rally round it, yes, even from the ranks of our enemies themselves. Spread the sails before the westward breeze and steer for Ireland's shores, and thousands of stalwart and experienced arms will be found ready to navigate the fleet. Vainly then would the British trust in the boasted strength of their "wooden walls," for the navies of the world would be insufficient to blockade the Irish coast. Imagine that half-million, even a fraction of the multitude who were sympathizers or participants throughout this continent on last St. Patrick's Day. Imagine them landing on the shores of Ireland, joining with a native population who have already shown what sacrifices they will make for liberty's cause, and who have been called the finest peasantry in the world. The bare thought is ecstatic, for such a consummation means instant liberty. At once and for ever it would put a period to the wretched petitions which are at once a disgrace and an injury to our suffering country, by substituting in their place a stern and uncompromising demand. The only thing requisite to attain this glorious result is organization. That is our meaning when we say "utilize the celebration." Let those men who so worthily respect our national day (and far be it from us to decry the time-honored observance) preserve their unity and organization for a little longer. Let them extend the programme of the procession and vary its scene. Nothing more would be necessary. There would be a short conflict and a great victory, for injustice would not long resist the appeal of a united nation, when that appeal was to arms. An independent Republic on Irish soil would be the solid result of a judicious utilization of our celebration.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, March 31, 1874.

To the Editor of the Irish Nationalist.

SIR—I thought I had done with the Home Rulers for a short time at least, but I find I haven't. They are, as one would naturally suspect, a very loud-voiced set of people; they have next to nothing to say, but they manage to clothe the very thin texture of their thoughts with the amplest possible vesture of words. "Language," says Tallyrand, and for the matter of that, several other people before him, "is given us to conceal our thoughts;" and Mr. Butt's famous 59 (which should probably rather be called 49 now, and seems likely to be soon 39 or 29, if this be not an Irish way of putting an unhappily, somewhat Irish sort of thing) are quite of Tallyrand's opinion. To be brief, and so as unlike those gentlemen as possible, the Home Rulers have made their first appearance in the new English Parliament, and a very sorry figure they have cut, indeed. They were kicked and cuffed, and spat upon and "sat" upon, and bore it all with the most exemplary patience; I must in all fairness do them the justice of allowing that they are perfect Christians in their readiness to present the second cheek when slapped upon the first. Mr. Butt opened the proceedings (Amendment to the Address) by a speech which would have been oratorically (or rhetorically) a fair enough effort for an altogether untried man, but was a miserable failure for him. It was one long peddling plea for some sort (the Lord only knows what sort) of Irish Parliament on the grounds of defective legislation in Irish matters by the English Parliament. We haven't as low a franchise as the English, we haven't proper corporation laws or grand jury laws, and we have (for their purpose) most proper coercion laws. Mr. Gladstone replied, and in this matter I am quite of Mr. Gladstone's opinion, that if we merely wanted to set these little matters (corporations, grand juries, etc.) right, there was no reason why we should despair of redress from the English Parliament. This was about all Mr. Butt's case for Ireland, but he also made what he must allow me to call a case for England. The English are constantly saying that the Irish have ceased to be disaffected to England. To be sure, they are rudely shaken in this belief from time to time, but they always return as soon as possible to the old delusion, or at least pretend to do so. They had scarcely recovered from their last shock yet, but Mr. Butt has come to their assistance, and they could scarcely contain their delight at such unexpected assistance. "Ireland," says Mr. Butt, "had given up the idea of separation, because she had before her the prospect of obtaining another and a far better thing." There was scarcely a single Irish member who didn't chorus this tune of Mr. Butt's. The 59, or 49, or 39 are apparently loyal nearly to a man to England, and, therefore, no justice, disloyal to Ireland. But let us see how the English swallowed, or pretended to swallow, all this. Here is Mr. Gladstone, (ex-Premier, known to all of us):

"I cannot quit this subject without recording the satisfaction with which I heard one declaration made by the right hon. gentleman who seconded the amendment. My hon. friend said that Ireland has entirely given up the idea of separation from this country; and the right hon. gentleman who seconded him said that disaffection was rife in Ireland, but disloyalty struck the path of this House in future Irish legislation. I, for one, accept these statements with undoubting belief and lively satisfaction. I believe them founded in the truth of the case."

To be sure, Mr. Gladstone talks of "ragged schemes" and "tricky systems," but that's nothing; Mr. Butt tells him, we're loyal at least, thanks, I suppose, greatly, to his Church and Land Bills, and he's naturally delighted to hear it. Here, again, is Sir Michael Beach, (new Irish Secretary, unknown as yet to any of us): "I have listened to this debate with a feeling of great gratification. I have been gratified to hear from the hon. and learned gentleman, the member for Limerick, that Irishmen no longer desire the separation of the United Kingdom." No wonder, to use this Englishman's own elegant phraseology, that he was gratified with great gratification. But what should be the feelings of us mere Irishmen? We know, of course, that there is not the slightest foundation in fact for Mr. Butt's statement; but then why did he make them? Perhaps the best excuse we can make for him, and what an excuse, is that he didn't mean what he said, or only half meant it. But it is no business of mine to find excuses for Mr. Butt. He is very little to me, and would be nothing at all but that he sets himself up as the leader of the Irish people, and has his claim allowed by a certain portion of them—an insignificant portion, I hope and believe.

The rest of the debate, so far as the Home Rule members are concerned, may be very shortly summarized: The Lord Mayor of Dublin (a Mr. Brooks) spoke like a flunky; Mr. McCarthy spoke like what he is, an attorney; Captain Nolan spoke, also, like what he is—a slave; Mr. Mitchell Henry, a much-talking man, said nothing of the slightest consequence; no human being, save himself, can care to know what Mr. Richmond said; finally, Mr. Sullivan spoke like the rest as regards matters, but I must somewhat grudgingly acknowledge that his manner of speaking was excellent. He (Mr. S.) promises, as they say here, to go far, but unfortunately he is going in the wrong direction. The only speech, on the Irish side, with a spark of spirit in it, was delivered by an Englishman, Lord Robert Montague. I asked, in a former letter, what I could have in common with this gentleman. Well, such is the fallibility of human judgment, that I must now confess to have more in common with him than with any Irish member who spoke in the debate. 'Tis scarcely worth while noticing that miserable creature that calls himself The O'Donoghue; he may rank almost too low for contempt, and has given no evidence of being dangerous enough for hatred. To conclude, it can not be other than painful to me to be obliged to speak so harshly of any large section of my countrymen, especially of people who are in a sense representative, and profess to be national after a fashion. There are, thank God, but few O'Donoghues in Ireland, but there are, I fear, but too many Brooks, McCarthys, Nolans and Redmonds.

AN IRISH EXILE.

The Mitchell Testimonial.

By the following, it will be seen that the Empire City is bestirring itself in the Mitchell testimonial matter. Is San Francisco—the first spot of American soil he touched—forgetful of her duty—or does she propose to wait and build a monument to his memory. The post of honor is awaiting those who first move in this most laudable business.

NEW YORK, APRIL 19, 1874.

To the Editors of the Irish-American:

GENTLEMEN,—A largely attended meeting of the "Sixty-Seven Club" of Irish Nationalists, was held recently at Military Hall, 183 Bowery, for the purpose of completing arrangements for the Mitchell Testimonial.

The following officers were elected:—Mr. Jas. T. Maguire, Chairman; Mr. James S. Tracy, Treasurer; Mr. Wm. O'Brien, Secretary.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the Irish-American press be requested to call the attention of all the Irish-American people in the land to the matter, and ask them to contribute to this fund, be it much or little, so that it may come from the whole people as a token of respect and love to one of the greatest men of their race. The fund is to be presented to Mr. Mitchell as the American token of esteem, and to be apart from that now on the way in Ireland. The following Committee was, on motion, appointed to confer with a committee of citizens, meeting at the Sturtevant House, of which Mr. John Mulally is Chairman:—Mr. Miles M. O'Brien, Mr. John Carlon, Mr. James S. Tracy, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, Mr. James T. Maguire.

The meeting adjourned to meet at five p.m. Sunday next. All friends of the cause are invited to attend, and societies to send delegates.

The Irish-American of April 25th contains the following:—Rev. Eugene Sheehy lectured before a crowded and enthusiastic audience, in the Bay Ridge Athenaeum, Fort Hamilton, Long Island, N. Y., on the night of the 16th inst. The Rev. gentleman's subject was "The Genius of Irish Liberty." On the evening of April 26th, he will occupy the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. On this occasion his subject will be "Cause and Effect, or English Rule and Irish Discontent." The lecture will be under the auspices of the "Clan-na-Gael Association."

STILL FOREMOST.—Mr. K. Kenny has not yet given up the task which he understands so well—ministering to the aesthetic taste of the public. He has opened, at 1010 Market street, a picture store which is a perfect palace of art, and which contains everything in his line of business which could be required by the most fastidious taste. Pay a visit to the Picture Store, 1010 Market street, opposite Fifth. You will find everything, from gems of art to fancy picture frames, and mirrors. An inspection of the magnificent stock will bring the most sceptical to our opinion.

BAKTON'S YEAST POWDER is such an indispensable in every household where it has been tried, that it becomes a matter of surprise how any one can get along without it. His advertisement in another column offers forth the fair merits of the article. It is well worth trying.

Catholic Provincial Council.

The first Provincial Council of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of San Francisco convened in this city on last Sunday, in St. Mary's Church, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Twenty-nine clergymen participated in the opening services. Mozart's Mass No. 12 was sung by the choir, after which Father Pendergast preached on the Councils of the Church. The opening service was then continued in the Latin language. The following officers of the Council were then appointed: Secretary, Very Rev. J. Pendergast; Master of Ceremonies, Rev. M. D. Slattery; Promoter, Right Rev. Thaddeus Amat; Cantors, Fathers Valentine and Lagan; Archdeacon and Notary, Father Keyser.

The Notary read the Decrees of the Council of Trent on profession of faith and residence of Bishops. Litanies were chanted and the Exeunde Domine. The opening services occupied four hours. At the close the congregation formed in procession and went to the residence of the Archbishop.

The Roman Catholic Church is divided into provinces and dioceses, the dioceses over which a certain Archbishop presides constituting his province. An Assembly of the Archbishop and Bishops of a province constitutes a Provincial Council. All resolutions adopted by the Council must receive the sanction of the Pope before they can become provincial laws. The Bishops of this province are the Most Reverend Archbishop Alemany, Archbishop of San Francisco, President of the Council; Right Rev. Thaddeus Amat, Bishop of Monterey, Los Angeles; Right Rev. Eugene O'Connell, Bishop of Marysville; Right Rev. Father Mora, Coadjutor Bishop of Los Angeles; Right Rev. Dr. Croke, Bishop of Auckland who was here on a visit, left this city, with his brother, Very Rev. James Croke, V. G. for Rome, nearly two weeks ago. A number of clergymen will participate in the deliberations of the Council. Each Bishop has a consultant and a theologian; they are the Very Rev. Father Manogue, Very Rev. Father Dalkow, Very Rev. J. Prendergast, Very Rev. C. Rubio, Rev. Thomas F. Hudson and Rev. Peter Sastre.

The Provincials of Religious Orders also participated, Very Rev. Father Villalosa, O. S. D., Very Rev. Father Romo, O. S. F., also the Provincial of the Jesuit Order.

There was a public session, with solemn Pontifical Mass, on Tuesday, at 9 o'clock A. M., and on Thursday at the same hour. Rev. Father Speckles preached on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

The Council was in session about a week.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

The *Missourian* thinks there is a good prospect of Indian troubles in Montana this Summer.

The house of the Sisters of Charity at Santa Barbara, recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt.

The contract for furnishing cavalry horses at Walla Walla post has been granted to Messrs. Paine Bros. & Moore.

The *National Crop Reporter* estimates that the wool crop in the West and Northwest will be short this year a million pounds.

An Indian squaw was found hung to a flag-staff at Elko last week. No clue to the perpetrators of the outrage has yet been obtained.

An extensive poultry yard is being built at Byrd's Lake. The proprietor is determined to have in the neighborhood of 3,000 fowls ere Winter sets in.

Several Los Angeles capitalists are talking about building a paper mill, to make brown paper. Estimates show that it would be a profitable enterprise.

The *Amador Dispatch* records the discovery of a quicksilver ledge, four miles from Jackson, by Henry Stores. A number of claims have already been taken up.

Several carloads of chromic iron from the mine near Cloverdale, says the *Russian River Flag*, passed over the road during the past week, to be shipped to New York.

A consignment of young fig trees of the white variety, seeds of a peculiar kind of locust tree, and Egyptian wheat, was received at Stockton a few days since, direct from Dalmatia, Austria.

CHENGO has 44 newspapers, 10 of which are published in Portland, 4 in Salem, 3 in Eugene, 3 in Albany, 2 in Jacksonville, 2 in Corvallis, 2 in Baker City, and the rest scattering.

KNIGHTS OF THE RED BRANCH.—That genuinely national organization, the Knights of the Red Branch, will hold their annual picnic on Sunday, the 24th inst., at Belmont Park. No pains will be spared to make it a whole affair a complete success, and to ensure the pleasure and comfort of all the participants. The popularity of the Knights is so general and so well-deserved, and their character for conducting their excursions in an orderly and agreeable manner is so well-established, that we may safely predict a very large concourse of Nationalists. We would, therefore, recommend our readers to secure their tickets at once; and a glance at their advertisement will show their temptingly liberal rates. Blythe's band will furnish the music, and every adjunction for an exceptionally pleasant excursion has been secured.

THE *Merchant and Banker*, being the weekly edition of the *New York Daily Bulletin*, is at hand, and contains over twenty columns of solid news and well assorted reading matter, besides unusually copious market and commercial reports. It professes to be a journal exclusively devoted to business interests.

WITHOUT wishing to run counter to the Temperance movement, which is now engrossing the attention of our fair sex, we cannot help thinking that a good glass of wine is most effective in exhilarating the light hearted and cheering the despondent. But for this purpose the beverage must be good. You must go some where where you are assured a first-class article is supplied, such a place, for instance, as is so courteously presided over by our friends Messrs. Campbell & Ayer, 322 and 324 Sansome st., opposite American Exchange.

Make Money.

Fast and honorably, \$12.50 per day, or \$75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents,) to sell the best, strongest, most useful and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; it is only \$5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address all orders, etc., to BRUCKLAND SEWING MACHINE, cor. Greenwich and Cortlandt streets New York.

We would recommend any of our friends who have work in the milling line to be done, to apply to Messrs. Green & Bigley, 210 Sacramento street. The reputation of the *Eureka Mills* for thorough work and reasonable charges must induce custom, both from purchasers and from those who merely require their own produce prepared. See advertisement in another column.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 2, 1874.

COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

J. J. LANE.....Nortonville, Contra Costa Co
 PETER KERNS.....Salinas City, Monterey Co
 JAMES GOULD.....Sawyer's Bar, Klamath Co
 ARTHUR ATTRIDGE.....Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co
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 THOS. QUINN.....Pino, Placer Co
 MICHAEL LEONARD.....Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co
 JOHN GRIFFIN.....Yountville, Napa Co
 THOS. OAKES.....San Jose, Santa Clara Co
 JOHN P. SANSFIELD.....Sacramento, Sacramento Co
 JAS. CADDEN.....Julian City, San Diego Co
 BERNARD MCCREESH.....Crescent City, Del Norte Co
 DANIEL HARLEY.....Vallejo, Solano Co
 BARTHOLOMEW COLGAN.....Gold Hill, Nev
 WILLIAM REDMOND.....Silver City, Nev
 THOMAS WOGAN.....Merced City, Merced Co
 JOHN L. REIDY.....Merced City, Merced Co

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE WOLFE TONE GUARD, Capt. John Ledy, have issued invitations for their annual picnic. Badger's Park is to be the focal scene, and to-morrow the day.

On Wednesday, the 13th inst., the McMahon Guard will hold their annual picnic. Badger's Park is engaged for the occasion, and the popularity of the Company will insure a large attendance.

The Irish-Americans hold their grand annual picnic at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, to-morrow. It promises to be a very pleasant and successful gathering.

COUNTERFEIT quarters of the date of 1844 are in circulation.

The Saturday half-holiday is becoming a reality. A large number of the wholesale houses have agreed to close at two o'clock.

A NUMBER of shoe dealers have signed a petition, urging that there is no necessity for keeping their stores open on Sunday, and that it would be to the advantage of all concerned, morally, physically and socially, to suspend business on Sundays, and they intend to carry this petition round amongst the different dealers whose places of business keep open, and invite their assent. Should the assent not be given, prosecution will follow under the Sunday law.

THIRD street below Brannan is being paved with granite blocks. No street in the city stood more in need of repair.

An official visit was paid to the Mayor the other day by the officers of the French war vessel, "Ata, lante." She is at present anchored near Goat Island. Her boats, in making the landing at Davis street and Vallejo street, attract large crowds. They are remarkably neat in build and everything is in beautiful order.

E. V. SUTTER, a son of General Sutter, has been appointed Consul for Greece. A number of friends on Tuesday went over to Sausalito and presented him with a Greek flag and a gold medal. Afterward a substantial lunch was partaken of.

A new fire-alarm box has been placed on the corner of Market and Taylor streets, and numbered 95.

COL. MENDELL, of the United States Engineering Corps, has returned from Washington.

C. KERRY, indicted for perjury, was acquitted in the United States Circuit Court.

In the suit of W. C. Annan against the ship "Star of Hope," Judge Sawyer has confirmed the report of the referees and ordered that decree be entered.

A FRAME BUILDING on the corner of Union street and Lafayette alley fell down on Wednesday morning while the occupants were at breakfast. No one was hurt.

The Trenton Mill and Mining Company has incorporated to carry on the business of mining in the State of Nevada. Capital stock, \$3,000,000, in 30,000 shares. Directors—Samuel A. Morrison, J. J. Conlin, O. W. H. Coney, John Hinkle and Thomas P. Chase.

ALL the Courts except the United States Circuit Court adjourned on the 27th out of respect to the memory of Jahish Clement, deceased, for many years a member of the San Francisco bar.

THOMAS A. FIELD was recently sentenced in the United States Circuit Court to pay a fine of \$250, with the alternative of ninety days in the County Jail, for detaining letters entrusted to his care as letter-carrier.

PENSION AGENT REED reports to the Commissioner of Patents at Washington that he has found eighty-five fraudulent checks, issued by the late Pension Agent Bennett in fictitious names, to the amount of \$5,010 46.

HENRY C. BLAKE, Notary Public, has removed from his old quarters to more commodious offices at 333 Montgomery street, where he continues to transact business with his well-known punctuality, and to the perfect satisfaction of all his clients.

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At the Lowest Rates.

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IN ALL STYLES,

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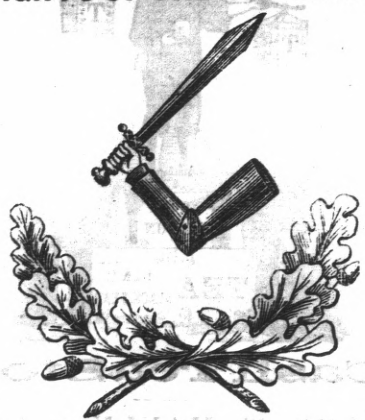
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BIBLES, MAGAZINES, &c.,

Bound at the Shortest Notice.

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Promptly Attended to.

The Grand Annual
IRISH NATIONAL REUNION.Under the Auspices of the
KNIGHTS OF THE RED BRANCHSan Francisco and Vicinity,
San Jose, Watsonville, Santa Cruz, Salinas
City, Vallejo, Sacramento, and
Adjacent Places.

Will be held at

Belmont Park

On SUNDAY MAY 24th, 1874.

BELMONT PARK IS SO WELL KNOWN THAT IT is needless to say anything of its beauties. As a pleasure ground, it has no equal on the coast. Ample accommodations have been procured. A large variety of elegant prizes will be given to the successful contestants in the games and other features, making the occasion worthy of the Irish National Cause—to advance which the proceeds will be adopted. Blythe's splendid band of twenty pieces will furnish the music.

Tickets for the Round Trip One Dollar.

Children over ten years half fare; Children under ten years free. [my2-td.]

FIFTEENTH
ANNUAL EXCURSION

—AND—

PIC-NIC

—OF THE—

MACMAHON GUARD,

TO BADGER'S PARK,

ON WEDNESDAY MAY 13, 1874.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

Music by BLYTHE'S BAND.

F. CAMPBELL, H. AYERS.

Campbell & Ayers,

Dealers in

Fine Wines and Liquors,

323 and 324 SANSOME STREET,

Opposite American Exchange Hotel,

SAN FRANCISCO.

[my2-4d.]

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM LANE, of River's View, Newmarket, County Cork, Ireland. He left Ireland three years ago, and came to America. When last heard from, about twelve months since, said to be on his way to California. Important information can be given him by addressing JOHN KENNELLY, 30 Third street, San Francisco. Eastern papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MICHAEL LADEN AND PETER LADEN, Parish of Crosmolina, county Mayo. When last heard of in 1850, Peter was then in Liverpool, and Michael emigrated to the United States. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their brother, JAMES LADEN, Altamonte Station, Alameda County, California. Eastern papers please copy.

K. KENNY & CO.,

Importers of, and Dealers in

Mirrors, Chromos, Engravings,

Lithographs, Photographs, &c.

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PICTURE FRAMES

ALWAYS ON HAND.

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Directly Opposite Fifth.

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We have the best assorted stock of Catholic or Irish pictures of any house on the coast.

We will fill Country Orders with promptness, and guarantee that all Goods are delivered in good condition, or money returned.

We will do re-gilding and re-framing at Eastern prices.

Don't forget the number of our Store

1010 MARKET STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.

MR. JOHN MCGULLOUGH, Proprietor and Manager

MR. BARTON HILL, Acting Manager

FRIDAY EVENING MAY 1st,

Complimentary Farewell Benefit to the Favorite and Popular Actor,

MR. LEWIS MORRISON.

Last Night but one of

MR. JOHN T. RAYMOND.

Production of MISS CELIA LOGAN'S intensely thrilling and beautiful society play, in four acts and four tableaux, entitled

ROSE!

Mr. Lewis Morrison George Bentham.

Act I—"Who Will Know?" Act II—"The Girl of the Period, Act III—"I Will Kill You!" Act IV—"No Cross, no Crown!"

To conclude with the

SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM!

Saturday Afternoon—Last Raymond Matinee, THE GILDED AGE.

Monday, May 4th—First appearance of MR. CHAS. POPE, in the celebrated Romantic Drama, entitled BEL-PHEGOR, THE MOUNTBANK, which will be produced with New Scenery by Porter. New Costumes and Appointments. To give full effect to the Grand Carnival Scene, engagement has been made with the charming Mlle. BONFANT.

PALACE AMPHITHEATRE,

Cor. New Montgomery and Mission sts.,

EVERY EVENING,

Also, Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.

FIRST WEEK OF THE

Great Dockrill-Kenebel

PARISIAN

CIRCUS TROUPE!

—INCLUDING—

Mile. Dockrill, the Equestrian Queen,

MONS. KENEDEL,

The only Grottoque who can make you laugh without saying a word.

MONS. DOCKRILL

Will introduce his Wonderful Horse,

ELLINGTON,

Supported by a Host of Stars and the

Finest Stud of Horses in the World.

Doors open at 7; performances commence at 8 o'clock. Matinee performances, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commence at 2 o'clock. Seats can be secured three days in advance. [my2-td.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

X. TWIABA X.

THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada, of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in market. The Elko Independent says: "A decoction of white Sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair, and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what was of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every Druggist. None genuine without the signature of L. TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper, A. BRAMM & CARROLL, General Agents. Sole Distiller, Dr. L. Terry, Elko, Nevada.

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Who would have a DULL AND GLOOMY HOME, when it could be cheered by a BRIGHT AND PLEASANT CHROMO, Engraving or Lithograph, costing no more than a FEW DOLLARS, at E. O'REILLY'S?

Who would fail to evoke the FINEST MEMORIES of this world, when for a FEW DOLLARS can be bought of E. O'REILLY a beautiful picture representing with fidelity, "The Lakes of Killarney," "The Groves of Blarney," "The Vale of Avoca," etc., etc.

Who would not be constantly reminded of the DEAREST HOPS of the HEREAFTER, when for a FEW DOLLARS, E. O'REILLY supplies a fine picture of "The Crucifixion," or "The Sacred Heart," "Madonna," "St. Bridget," "St. Patrick," "St. Cecilia," "St. Joseph," etc., etc., many of which are also published in chromos?

GOODS CAREFULLY PACKED AT LIGHT CHARGE FOR LAND OR SEA.

Country Orders Filled with Care and Promptitude.

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E. O'REILLY, Cor. Market and Fifth Sts.,

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—DEALERS IN—

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES,

—AND—

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A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

No. 718 MARKET STREET,

A few doors west of Kearny SAN FRANCISCO.

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M. SHORT,

PIONEER TAILOR,

Commercial Street - - - Corner of Leidesdorff.

The FINEST GOODS ever introduced

into this market, including

MELTONS, CAMBRIDGE,

CHEVIOTS, NAPIER,

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RAGLANS, WEST TWILLS,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

A Large Assortment of Genuine Irish

Friezes.

Being the NEWEST FASHIONS, both in material and

colors, which he now offers at prices which

cannot be touched by any other house in

the City.

An inspection of

THIS SPLENDID STOCK

Is respectfully invited. A perfect fit guaranteed.

Remember my Prices to Order are—

Pants, \$ 6 00

Business Suits, 25 00

Beaver Suits, 35 00

Finest French Beaver Suits, 50 00

M. SHORT,

537 Commercial St. San Francisco.

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At the Lowest Prices.

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327, 329 & 331 Sansome St.,

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Washes Without Rubbing!

It is warranted not to injure the finest fabrics,

and will make Blankets and Flannels

look equal to new.

Every Bar is Wrapped with Full Directions.

ENQUIRE FOR

HALL & WAGNER'S

Bleaching Soap.

Factory, Corner of Folsom and Sixteenth Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 2, 1874.

BATTLE OF FONTENOY—1745.

BY THOMAS DAVIS.

Thrice, at the huts of Fontenoy, the English column
 failed, and twice, the lines of Saint Antoine, the Dutch in vain
 assailed;
 For down and slope were filled with fort and flanking
 battery,
 And well they swept the English ranks, and Dutch aux-
 iliary
 As rapidly, through De Barri's wood, the British soldiers
 burst,
 The French artillery drove them back, diminished, and
 dispersed.
 The bloody Duke of Cumberland beheld with anxious
 eye,
 And ordered up his last reserve, his latest chance to try.
 On Fontenoy, on Fontenoy, how fast his generals ride!
 And musing come his chosen troops, like clouds of
 smoke.

Six thousand English veterans in stately column tread,
 Their cannon base in front and flank, Lord Hay is at
 their head.
 Steady they step down the slope—steady they climb
 the hill:
 Steady they lead—steady they fire, moving right onward
 still.
 Betwixt the wood and Fontenoy, as through a furnace
 blast,
 Through rampart, trench, and palisade, and bullets
 showering fast:
 And on the open plain above they rose, and kept their
 course.
 With ready eye and grim resolve, that mocked at hostile
 force,
 Past Fontenoy, past Fontenoy, while thinner grow their
 ranks—
 They broke, as broke the Zuyder Zee through Holland's
 ocean banks.

More idly than the summer flies, French tirailleurs rush
 round:
 As stumble to the lava tide, French squadrons strew the
 ground:
 Bomb-shell, and grape, and round shot tore, still on they
 march and find—
 Fast, from each valley, grenadier and voltigeur retired,
 "Push on, my household cavalry!" King Louis madly
 cried:
 To death they rush, but rude their shock—not unavenged
 they died.
 On through the camp the column trod—King Louis
 turns his rein:
 "Not yet, my liege," Saxe interposed, "the Irish troops
 remain."
 And Fontenoy, famed Fontenoy, had been a Waterloo,
 Were not these exiles ready then, fresh, vehement, and
 true.

"Lord Clare," he says, "you have your wish, there are
 your season's foes!"
 The Marshal sits & smiles to see, so furiously he goes!
 How fierce the look these exiles wear, who're wont to be
 so coy.
 The treasured wrongs of fifty years are in their hearts
 today—
 The treaty broken, ere the ink wherewith 'twas writ
 could dry
 Their plundered homes, their ruined shrines, their women's
 pining cry
 Their priesthood hunted down like wolves, their country
 overgrown
 Each looks, as if revenge for all were staked on him
 alone.
 On Fontenoy, on Fontenoy, nor ever yet elsewhere,
 Rushed up to fight a nobler band than these proud exiles
 were.

O'Brien's voice is hoarse with joy, as, halting, he com-
 mands:
 "Fix bayonets!"—like mountain storm, rush
 on these fiery bands!
 Thin is the English column now, and faint their volleys
 grow,
 Yet, mustering all the strength they have, they make a
 gallant show.
 They dress their ranks upon the hill to face that battle
 wind—
 Their bayonets the breakers' foam; like rocks, the men
 behind!
 One volley crashes from their line, when, through the
 surging smoke,
 With empty guns clutched in their hands, the headlong
 Irish broke.

On Fontenoy, on Fontenoy, back to that fierce huzza—
 "Revenge! remember Limerick!" dash down the Saxe-
 nagh!
 Like hoas leaping at a fold, when mad with hunger's
 pang,
 Right up against the English line the Irish exiles spring:
 Bright was their steel, 'tis bloody now, their guns are
 filled with gore.
 Through shattered ranks, and severed files, and trampled
 flags they tore:
 The English strove with desperate strength, paused, ral-
 lied, staggered, fled—
 The green hill-side is matted close with dying and with
 dead;
 Across the plain, and far away passed on that hideous
 track.
 While cavalier and fantasist dash in upon their track.
 On Fontenoy, on Fontenoy, like eagles in the sun,
 With bloody plumes the Irish stand—the field is fought
 and won!

An Alabama Poker Hand.

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal.)

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., March 28th, 1874.

MR. JOHN GLADES.—The following is an in-
 cident of recent occurrence, which we think down here
 would not be entirely devoid of interest to you.
 The parties to it were Bill J., the Sheriff of our
 county (Colbert), who, like himself, is a zealous Chris-
 tian poker-player, who would "a riddle" your "blind"
 quicker than he would his horse's head to save a piece
 of cake, and says he would rather beat a "Jack full" for
 you than the whole of the "God's Bill gang," and a
 proper "Tuscomb" merchant of our town named S.
 The two were traveling on the cars, and in order to pass
 away the time, engaged in a game of whist. After play-
 ing some time, the jolly Dutchman left his seat to get a
 drink of water, and Bill, knowing that he, too, had a
 penchant for poker, took advantage of his absence and
 dealt him a hand with four kings in it, and turned up
 the queen for a trump. Returning in a moment and lift-
 ing his hand, S. at once conceived the brilliant idea of
 playing the hand at poker, and accordingly suggested it
 to Bill, who consented, provided that he might be al-
 lowed to discard one of his cards and take up the queen.
 To this S. at once agreed, and the game proceeded. Says
 S., "Bill, I bet you five dollars." In turn Bill raised
 him ten more. "Well," says S., "fifteen dollar will
 just pay mine expense and some odd things, and I call
 you, Bill," at the same time exhibiting his hand with
 four kings, and reaching for the money. "Hold on,"
 says Bill, "I have four aces!" Nervous and in silence
 the astonished Dutchman gathered the cards and shuffled
 them for a moment or two. Then, with his chin resting
 on both clenched hands, and his eyes staring into un-
 certainty, he exclaimed: "I say, Bill, now just you tell
 me not to do it—do you want to do it?"
 And up to this good hour his mind is perplexed con-
 tinually to find the part that card has played in the game.

DISBELLED BY MONOTONY.—Love dies in the
 calm rather than in the tempest. No man or woman was
 ever cured of love by discovering the falseness of his or
 her lover. The living together for three long, rainy
 days in the country has done more to dispel love than all
 the perjuries in love that have ever been committed.

In the incorporation of companies with nomi-
 nally immense capital can give this coast quicksilver.
 We shall soon be in a way to realize our fondest expec-
 tations. Two quicksilver companies have filed acts of in-
 corporation in the Secretary of State's office at Sacra-
 mento—one for \$3,000,000 and the other for \$4,000,000.

It is not safe to offend a British mob. A Lon-
 doner who refused to down with his umbrella at the de-
 mand of the crowd, was set upon, and would have been
 killed but for the police. He escaped with a broken rib.

The Famine in India.

The London Daily News' special correspond-
 ent writes from Bombay, March 3:

In the afternoon, visiting the public station, we found
 collected around it a number of beggars in a very misera-
 ble condition. One lay extended on the ground, to all
 appearance slowly dying. Two native doctors were leaning
 looking on, but no one took any notice of the miserable
 wretch. Macdonald's relief-house is not yet finished; but
 he has arranged to use a house as a temporary hospital,
 and thither he ordered that all the diseased beggars
 should at once be taken, and have food distributed to
 them. The prostrate beggar, with assistance, slowly got
 on his legs, and as he stood I never saw a leaner mortal
 with life in him. He could not walk; but with much
 moaning he shuffled along, nobody tendering him a sup-
 porting arm. A short time after, we visited the place to
 which they had been taken, for we were full of misgiv-
 ings that the relief had not been prompt. In a straw
 shed we found the unfortunate squatted on the ground,
 all save the man of whom I have spoken, who had sunk
 down and seemed in *extremis*, while the native doctor
 calmly stood outside the door enjoying the evening air.
 "Has anything been done to get food for them?" I asked.
 "Nothing." By the order of my companion the police
 inspector handed a rupee to the native doctor, and bade
 him at once send into the bazaar for food. The native
 doctor calmly did so, and then, strolling up to the living
 skeleton, gave him a push and told him it would be all
 right by-and-by. The food came at once, a species of
 parched pulse which required to be cooked. This was
 distributed, and among the recipients was the living
 skeleton. That is to say, as he lay moaning, a couple of
 handfuls were emptied out on the corner of his ragged
 cloth, and general satisfaction seemed to reign at this
 achievement. Why, they might as well have put a reap-
 ing-hook into his hand, and bade him go and find his food in
 the fields. He painfully raised himself on his elbow,
 looked with glassy eyes at the stuff, tried in vain to mas-
 ticulate a pinch of it, and then sunk back with a groan of
 despair. Native functionaries looked calmly on. It
 seemed to me that it was not well possible that the
 man's life could be saved, yet it was not pleasant to me
 that he should be allowed to die without even an effort
 to avert the fate. It was with some passion that I de-
 manded cooked food should at once be sought, offering
 to pay the price of it. The people around stared, and
 then began to stir themselves. Presently a man came
 running with some cooked rice, moistened with oil, on a
 plaited leaf. We raised up the sufferer and let him see
 and smell the food. The skinny arm feebly went out
 towards it. He gathered up some in his fingers and put
 it in his mouth. The first mouthful came with a choking
 him, and I thought he was going to die in our hands
 with food in his mouth, but he made good the swallow
 and went on eating. The food perceptibly revived him.
 He licked the leaf after he had eaten the rice off it, and
 then picked up the single grains that had fallen as he
 ate. Having eaten he tried to raise his lips the water
 jar, but was too weak. I quite lost my temper when I
 saw the native doctor looking down at his efforts as if
 they were an experiment of which he was an amateur
 spectator. He got his drink, and then lay down, his
 chance of life, although still extremely precarious, had
 materially improved. Meanwhile, the other unfortunate
 had gone away to seek their food, and they will starve
 no more. Long after darkness fell a crowd of miserable
 creatures remained around the tent moaning the monotonous
 woe of privation and suffering. It is to Sir Richard Temple
 that the credit belongs of having
 devised the scheme of relief circles in the distressed
 districts. The machinery of relief centres ought to have
 been in full work at least three weeks ago, whereas it
 was only on Saturday, the 28th ult., that it was possible
 to begin the practical organization of the system in one
 circle, that of Bakers. There is no excuse for a delay
 so long. If civil servants were not available in sufficient
 numbers, officers of the Bengal army were, whose qualifi-
 cations for the duties were equally good. If it is the
 case that the Government have detailed men for these
 functions, this does not remove from it the responsibility
 that the men are not yet on the spot. It is the
 duty of the authorities, more especially in a crisis, not
 alone to issue orders, but to see to their execution. Let
 me narrate what evil consequences have already arisen
 from the delay in the commencement of the working of
 the relief circles; mentioning only such consequences
 as have come under my own personal observation in my
 tour with Mr. Macdonald. Deaths from starvation have
 occurred. The headman of a village which we visited
 on the 28th ult. owned that three of his villagers had
 perished from famine. Want of food has brought the
 poorer classes in the villages into a state of debility so
 low that many must die from after-disease, even should
 the relief commence at once and be continuous. Had
 village relief work been instituted before this condition
 was reached, some equivalent in labor would have been
 realized—now the people are so weak that labor must be
 a mere farce—supply a sham, under which the appearance
 of administering purely charitable relief is avoided.

On the morning of the 28th ult., Mr. Macdonald, Mr.
 Merinden, Mr. Harris (who has been a pointed to the
 Singhae circle), and myself, quitted our camp on the
 outskirts of Bombay, and rode across country eastward,
 over the rice land. The first village which we reached
 was one of considerable size, by name Polkore. We rode
 to the houses of the headman, meeting by the way very
 few people, and those few in no bad case. Most of the
 able-bodied poor inhabitants, the headman told us, had
 gone to work on the public works; this accounted for
 the deserted aspect which the village bore. "Were there
 any," we asked, "who were too much debilitated by
 want to be able to take themselves to the relief works?"
 We were told there were a good many, and they were sent
 for. It was some time before all answered, for in truth
 some were so weak that they had to be supported into
 our presence. One wretched man came tottering to us
 between two supporters—when they left hold of him he
 collapsed at our feet a mere bag of bones. Puffy chil-
 dren, with limbs like pipe-shanks, were brought in the
 arms of their mothers, who squatted at our feet, moan-
 ing piteously. In all, from out the hovels in which
 they had been slowly dying of starvation, there were
 brought to us about fifty human beings, the heartiest
 looking of whom would have been a phenomenon of
 emaciation anywhere out of this famine-stricken coun-
 try. An exclamation of horror was wrung from the im-
 pressive Macdonald at the spectacle of an atom of a child
 six years old, yet no weightier than a good-sized rabbit.
 It was necessary here, at the very outset of our work,
 to disregard the rules of the scheme we had come to apply.
 A dozen of the worst cases were selected for immediate
 relief in kind. Macdonald pencilled an indent on the
 Bombay store for a supply of rice for a week at the
 rate of one pound per day; and a supply of money
 was given to the headman with instructions to employ
 compasses clearing out the village task, and begin the
 payment of wages. In answer to an inquiry, the head-
 man said he knew of no deaths from starvation in the
 village as yet; but he added, with a quaint sententious-
 ness which would have been comical but for the topic,
 "I can't judge for the future."

CAUGHT A CHERUBIM.—He was a quaint old
 fisherman. One day, along toward dusk, he was fishing
 in a trout stream, and as he flung his fly over the water,
 it was suddenly snatched by a large bait. The strange
 looking thing dangled and flapped its wings at the end
 of the line. The fisherman's companion called out, "Say,
 Sam, got anything?" "Ye-as," looking at the bait on his
 hook. "What is it?" "I dunno, unless it's a cherubim!"

Amnestied and Fettered—Amnestied and
 Pensioned.

(From the Dublin Irishman.)

The refusal of the Conservatives to amnesty
 the political prisoners ought, perhaps, to have
 been expected. It was crediting them with too
 much to believe that they had statesmanship
 enough to rectify a blunder, justice enough to
 redress a grievance, or honesty enough to be
 consistent with their own declarations.

This other lesson was, probably, needed to
 teach the rising generation of Irishmen that to
 be confiding is to be deluded. They are not to
 be permitted to forget themselves. They must
 remember that their country has a history and
 learn that its bitter lessons are unaltered.

The Irish political prisoners are not to be
 amnestied. Conservative orators, when in op-
 position, were indignant with the Liberal Pre-
 mier because they saw no reason why he should
 liberate the chiefs, the prime-movers of the
 Fenian conspiracy, and keep the mere subordi-
 nates in the dungeon. If any were to be set
 free, it should have been the underlings, if any
 were to be kept in prison, it ought to have been
 the principals, the men who created, organized,
 and carried on the whole vast confederation. It
 was contrary to common sense, and adverse to
 the reputation of England that special care should
 be taken to secure the greatest "offenders" and
 provide the majority of them with cabin-
 passages to a land of freedom, whilst their
 "dupes" were selected for continued imprison-
 ment with the offshoots of social crime.

So some Conservative orators reasoned then.
 Now the Conservatives roughly refuse to con-
 sider the question of amnesty at all.
 This is one of the first events of importance
 for Ireland, which the daughter of the Czar has
 had to note in the course of her marriage trip
 to England. On leaving Russia, she was doubt-
 less made aware that her father, the Emperor,
 had, in honor of her wedding, resolved to grant
 an amnesty to political offenders, and ordered
 that the confiscated property of the noted Her-
 zen should revert to his family. The echo of
 this news could hardly be heard upon her ear,
 when she learned in England that the Irish
 members were about to request that an amnesty
 should be granted to the Irish political pris-
 oners. She had not long to wait to discover that
 this humane and fair request of all the Irish
 and of some English members was rudely and
 insolently refused.

That was the welcome which England gave
 her in reality—not those strips of flouting
 bunting. There was the true measure of En-
 glish rejoicing over her marriage. Her father's
 wish for her happiness was sincere, and he
 showed his joy by an effort to make all within
 Russia happy, so far as his power could go. The
 English Government has acted in a very differ-
 ent manner.

The significance of the act would have been
 the same had they given orders to their jailers,
 and presented to her on landing in England a
 rank of fettered Irish political prisoners.
 Amnesty to them is not to be given neither to
 render auspicious the marriage of a princess
 royal, nor for the higher reasons of the prin-
 ciples of fairness, of impartiality, and of the con-
 tentment of a whole nation.

No amnesty for these Irishmen, who were
 driven to insurrection by those terrible griev-
 ances, as Mr. Disraeli once said, should drive
 any man to insurrection. No undoing of
 their chains. No slackening of their fetters.
 But there are men who are apparently judged
 worthy of amnesty—and not only of amnesty,
 but of condonation, of concealment, of support
 and assistance for life.
 We take from an article in the "Freeman," in
 which it deals with certain enormous corrup-
 tions and jobberies laid up in the Civil Service
 estimates, the extract which follows. It says:—
 "These six hundred pages are crowded with the
 names of placemen, pensioners, idlers, sham
 officers, sinecurists, governors, who govern
 nothing, and clerks, who never wrote a line in
 their lives. It were tedious to particularize;
 the list is black with disrepute and indefensible
 appearances. The clerks in the war-office and
 the foreign office, who have been quietly
 appointed, and as quietly abolished, or super-
 annuated, or allowed to retire, or relegated to
 idleness by change of office, are legion, and they
 are often honorable, and right honorable, and
 even lordly."

That may give an idea of the vast jobbery
 now practised under the English system of Gov-
 ernment, even under that which was most econ-
 omical and puritanical in pretension, which dis-
 charged artisans by the score, and limited the
 food of the dockyard cats. Next we are told of
 some things which, if they be not corruption
 and gross continuation of crime, would have no
 meaning. "The date of appointment is not
 always given, and it is thus impossible to dis-
 cover how long the pensioner served, or whether
 he ever served at all. The cause of retirement
 we know to be falsely stated in many cases, the par-
 ticulars of which are within our knowledge. In
 one notorious instance, the pensioner is said
 to have retired because of a leg, which was
 really broken by a fall from a ladder, or by a
 fall from a horse, or by a fall from a chair, or
 by a fall from a bed, or by a fall from a window,
 or by a fall from a roof, or by a fall from a
 wall, or by a fall from a tree, or by a fall from
 a cliff, or by a fall from a precipice, or by a
 fall from a volcano, or by a fall from a comet,
 or by a fall from a meteor, or by a fall from a
 star, or by a fall from a planet, or by a fall
 from a galaxy, or by a fall from a nebula, or
 by a fall from a black hole, or by a fall from
 a white hole, or by a fall from a wormhole,
 or by a fall from a time machine, or by a fall
 from a space ship, or by a fall from a rocket,
 or by a fall from a missile, or by a fall from
 a bomb, or by a fall from a grenade, or by a
 fall from a mine, or by a fall from a trap,
 or by a fall from a snare, or by a fall from a
 net, or by a fall from a cage, or by a fall from
 a pen, or by a fall from a quill, or by a fall
 from a gavel, or by a fall from a mallet, or
 by a fall from a hammer, or by a fall from a
 saw, or by a fall from a plane, or by a fall
 from a chisel, or by a fall from a file, or by
 a fall from a rasp, or by a fall from a sand-
 paper, or by a fall from a block, or by a fall
 from a lathe, or by a fall from a drill, or by
 a fall from a reamer, or by a fall from a
 tap, or by a fall from a die, or by a fall from
 a gauge, or by a fall from a caliper, or by a
 fall from a square, or by a fall from a level,
 or by a fall from a plumb line, or by a fall
 from a spirit level, or by a fall from a theodolite,
 or by a fall from a transit, or by a fall from
 a level, or by a fall from a compass, or by a
 fall from a sextant, or by a fall from a
 quadrant, or by a fall from a goniometer, or
 by a fall from a protractor, or by a fall from
 a divider, or by a fall from a pair of compasses,
 or by a fall from a pair of shears, or by a fall
 from a pair of pliers, or by a fall from a pair
 of tongs, or by a fall from a pair of forceps,
 or by a fall from a pair of nail clippers, or by
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 a pair of knives, or by a fall from a pair of
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 or by a fall from a pair of shoes, or by a fall
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The Irish People.

THEIR EDUCATION AND ABILITIES.

(From the Irish American.)

On "Washington's Birth-day," a Rev. Mr. Corbitt preached in De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, and in glorifying America and American institutions, he referred to the educational advantages of the United States, and contrasted them with what he described as the ignorance of Ireland and the Irish. He said: "Take an American boy of twelve years of age and contrast him with an ignorant, stupid, Irish boy of the same age." In reply to these statements and assertions, a letter, signed "Xenophon," appeared in the Brooklyn Eagle, showing that in Ireland a good education was given in the present day to every boy in that country. Founded on these points, the following letter, from a gentleman with whose name and ability our readers are familiar, appeared in the Eagle of Saturday, April 4th, inst.:-

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

932 PUTNAM AVENUE, BROOKLYN,
March 3d, 1874.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle:-
Sir: "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." When I read addresses like that delivered on Washington's Birth Day by the Rev. Mr. Corbitt, I think it almost a pity for any one to do as "Xenophon" has done in exposing the many erroneous statements contained in such productions. It appears to me that Mr. Corbitt, in his ignorance, has done us Irishmen no harm, ultimately; and it pleases these Corbitts, but as "Xenophon" has dispelled the illusion, to a large extent, under which Mr. Corbitt labors, I will ask space just to state, for the thousands of your readers in Brooklyn, what is actually the National Education system of Ireland to-day.

Up to the opening of the present century it was a pity for any Catholic to teach a school in Ireland. There were no common schools of any class for the education of the population. The "Kildare Place Society" was established and received a Parliamentary grant for educational purposes, and through its aid the Church of England rectors organized parochial Protestant schools. "Catholic Emancipation" was carried in 1829, and then came complaints and grumbling about the want of schools. Lord Derby (the present Lord Derby's father), when the Honorable Mr. Stanley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, carried an education bill through the House of Commons 1833, abolishing the "Kildare Place Society" and establishing "National Education" for Ireland.

For the first time, then, exactly forty years ago, Ireland had started a school system open to the population. The leading feature of Lord Derby's measure was to provide for "combined secular and separate religious instruction" for the whole people without respect to church, sect, creed or party.

"Xenophon" is in error when he says, "Of course there are protestant as well as Catholic schools," as a matter of fact, and of law and rule, there are not. The schools are all Irish national schools. There may be nearly all Catholics in a school in the county of Mayo, and almost all Protestants in a school in the county of Down; but these schools are not "Catholic," nor "Protestant," because of that; they are both National Common Schools. The system allows half an hour each day, in all the schools, for "separate religious instruction;" and during the remainder of the day religion is not referred to; it is, then, "Combined secular instruction."

Protestant Episcopalians, Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists, etc., can each have the children of their churches, separately, for one half hour each day. No religious matters are alluded to when all the children are together at "combined secular instruction."

In schools, in certain localities, throughout Ireland, where only half a dozen Protestants, or half a dozen Catholics may be in attendance, then religious instruction is given, only to the majority from 10 until 10:30 o'clock, and the half-dozen of a minority enter at 10:30 for secular instruction. But this does not alter the system in any sense. It is still "separate religious and combined secular instruction," for every child in Ireland.

From 1834, the schools gradually spread throughout the entire country. To-day, no child in Ireland is more than two miles from a good common school.

Would Mr. Corbitt just kindly turn to the New York Ledger of last Fall, and read an article therein by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, written from Ireland, entitled "My Native Land," in which Dr. Hall, stated that in no country in Europe is so large a proportion of the people attending school as in Ireland. And Dr. Hall was a Commissioner of National Education when he was "called" to Fifth Avenue; and, therefore, ought to know of what he writes.

The Irish National Schools are open the entire year--the whole twelve months. The teachers are all at their duties as a profession, and are nearly all trained in the Normal School in Dublin. The schools are open from 10 to 3 each day. No dinner hour. The system of teaching is the very best in the world. The pupils are taught half hour lessons during the five hours in school;--one subject each half hour. They are taught one-third at desks, one-third in lecture gallery, and one-third in semi-circular classes on the floor--the tripart method. Each section changes places and lessons every half hour.

The books are all published by the Commissioner of Education, and the same books are used in every school in the entire country. This is, of itself, a great advantage. A child removed with its parents from the County of Cork to the County of Antrim, the lessons it left off in Cork--no change of school books. I have a set of the school books here which I would be happy to let Mr. Corbitt see; so as to convince him that we do try to educate our youth in Ireland.

In the National Schools in Ireland, they are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, geometry, trigonometry, algebra, bookkeeping, chemistry, hydrostatics, acoustics, electricity, mechanism, music, drawing, and the girls plain and fancy sewing and knitting, beside. I will be happy to show Mr. Corbitt the walls of my parlor, hung with pictures drawn by my son, who received his instruction in that art, in the National Model School, in Dublin, when he was a lad, and before he entered Trinity College. I think I can prove by ocular demonstration to Mr. Corbitt, that we do educate our youth in Ireland.

Further still, for some ten or twelve years past, every office in the United Kingdom has been open to any youth in the land, by competitive examination. Over 68 per cent of the vacancies have been gained by Irish youths; although the population of Ireland is only 5½ millions out of 32 millions, for the three kingdoms. Are these the "stupid" Irish lads who can thus win 68 per cent of the Civil Service appointments in open competition? Then the Lord preserve their stupidity in that direction.

I know every county in Ireland; and I must go further than "Xenophon" and state that in Cork, Galway, Limerick, Clare, Sligo, and all through the west and south of Ireland they are just as well educated as at Belfast and in the north of Ireland.

The Irish immigrants to America twenty years ago were, to a large extent, illiterate and uneducated. That is not so with the young men and young women landing here in recent years. I will venture to take any batch of immigrants from Ireland at Castle Garden, and test their educational acquirements with any batch of Americans of their own age, to be picked up in the counties of Berks, Bucks, Chester, Montgomery, York, Dauphin, Schuylkill, or any other county of Pennsylvania; and the Irish will excel in education, though not in "cheek" and brazen impudence. Will the Rev. Mr. Corbitt apply this test?

Before ignorantly referring to the Irish, as he did, could not a minister try and learn the facts from such brethren of his own as the Rev. Mr. Meredith, who could have given him the facts which I have here stated regarding Irish National Common Schools?

Yours truly, JAMES ALEXANDER MOWATT.

THE WEATHER.--The Dublin "Freeman" of March 23d contains the following favorable comment on the weather in the old country:

"Hot, and all hot," is the only phrase that can properly describe the saltness of to-day. Kingstown certainly looks its best in summer, and, except in name--and 'what's there in a name?'--we are enjoying summer this afternoon. The pier is thronged with fashionable, sauntering crowds, the sea is as smooth, and almost as brightly colored, as the plate-glass front of a fashionable haberdashery establishment. In the distance, the Hill of Howth stands out with startling distinctness against the unclouded sky; and, further still, like patches of white clouds upon the blue of the heavens, the glistening canvas of sailing boats can be distinguished. A number of those sensible persons who take things as they find them, and who spring to a legitimate but exceedingly disagreeable cold bath on a chilly summer's afternoon, "ventured" into the water to-day, to the utter horror of those systematic folks whose bathing is regulated by the calendar, and not by the sun.

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